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Established 1887

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| Austria | 12.5 | Kenya | 20.0 |
| Belgium | 20.0 | Lebanon | 20.0 |
| Denmark | 3.50 D.M. | Luxembourg | 20.0 |
| Egypt | 40 P | Morocco | 2.75 D. |
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| Greece | 1.50 D.M. | Portugal | 20 Esc. |
| Great Britain | 20 P. | Spain | 40 Pes. |
| India | 16 P. | Sweden | 2.75 S.K. |
| Iran | 16 P. | Switzerland | 1.75 S.F. |
| Italy | 60 L. | Turkey | 1.75 L. |
| Japan | 400 Yen | U.S. Military Pay | 80.35 |
| Israel | 1.00 | Yugoslavia | 20 D. |

Belgian Paratroops Quit Kolwezi Amid Controversy on Evacuation

French-Zairian Force Remains

By David Ottaway

KOLWEZI, May 22 (WP) — Belgian paratroopers pulled out of this death-filled and tense mining town of southern Zaire today, leaving a joint French-Zairian force to defend it against rebels who have not given up their fight to take or paralyze the center.

The 1,700 Belgians left in the midst of bitter controversy among the French, Belgians and Zairians here over their decision to evacuate all their nationals. It triggered a panicked exodus by the entire European population that has effectively left 800 troops of the French Foreign Legion and a single Zairian battalion providing for the security of a ghost town.

[In Brussels, Premier Leo Tindemans said after meeting with the government crisis committee that "the mission of our paratroops in Kolwezi has ended on the forecast timetable." He said Belgium would keep a battalion of paratroops in Kamina, in northern Shaba province, with their supplies and planes, Associated Press reported.]

[President Mobutu Sese Seko today accused Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet of deliberately withholding Zaire's appeal for military aid from the Belgian Defense Ministry for 34 hours, and forbade Zairian diplomats to have further contact with Mr. Simonet.]

[Mr. Mobutu also accused Mr. Simonet of having favored contacts with the Congo National Liberation Front to prevent the massacre. Mr. Mobutu said such contacts would have "a de facto recognition of a rebel movement that does not hesitate to assassinate innocents," according to the Zaire news agency.]

Burden on French

Furthermore, the departure of the Belgians has put the burden on France for its future defense.

There is serious concern among Zairians and foreigners here that the rebels will again overrun the town when the tough French legionnaires leave. France has no mutual defense pact with Zaire and has described the purpose of sending its legionnaires as strictly humanitarian and limited to the rescue of the white hostages.

Contrary to earlier reports, rebel commandos continue to operate in and around Kolwezi. Last night there was heavy shooting even in the vicinity of the French Foreign Legion's headquarters located in the Hotel Impiana in the town's center.

At least four arms caches have been uncovered by the legionnaires so far in house-to-house searching in the African quarters and French military sources believe some of the rebels are still holding out in isolated spots inside the European sections of the town. In addition, it

appears others are infiltrating back into town at night or are laying low as civilians among the Africans.

The legion commander, Col. Philip Erulin, told a party of Western correspondents today that the rebels had lost 300 men in battle with his men, who were dropped on Kolwezi Friday to break a six-day occupation of the town. The legion's casualties in the rescue mission to evacuate more than 2,000 white hostages were so far two dead and nine injured, he said.

A new massacre site with the bodies of 17 blacks and one European teenager has been discovered above a pond near the center of town. This is the first known mass

execution of blacks though others are feared. No one has bothered yet to do anything but count the bodies of those who were apparently told to run and then shot.

The death toll probably will never be accurately recorded, but local estimates put it close to 500 for the blacks, including the rebels, and between 120 and 150 among the whites. Most of the whites were killed in three or four massacres. One of them, involving 20 men, was committed by the Zairian army and not the invading rebels, according to accounts by two survivors.

The body of a U.S. pastor, identified as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Returnees Tell Tales Of Kolwezi Horror

By Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS, May 22 (NYT) — Grim and exhausted and sobbing as they told tales of murder and atrocity, the first European refugees from southern Zaire arrived here yesterday.

They were met by emotional crowds of relatives and friends. Some were ill, others confused. Many wore tattered rags and carried only a handful of belongings. Some, near collapse after days of terror and humiliation at the hands of rebels, stumbled down airplane ramps at Zaventam Airport and had to be carried.

Anxious relatives, who had grimly scanned passenger lists, filled the terminal to overflowing. Many wept and begged for clues to the whereabouts of those not accounted for.

"Where's Simon? Where's Simon?" shouted a man on a balcony. Below, a sunburned refugee in dirty shorts and a torn shirt shook his head sadly. "Dead! Dead! Completely dead!" a woman shrieked.

Death Toll Estimated

A total of 550 refugees, most of them Belgians, arrived aboard Sabena Belgian Airlines jets from Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire. About 1,200 more were expected soon. According to the Belgian Foreign Ministry, at least 120 Europeans had been left dead in Zaire, the victims of massacres in Kolwezi, the copper-mining center of Shaba province. The province, formerly known as Katanga, had been invaded by Katangan exiles from neighboring Angola.

Many refugees contended that the death toll might have been lower if French and Belgian troops had arrived earlier. According to French and Belgian accounts, rebel

forces killed 250 to 300 persons, including 150 blacks, during an eight-day rampage at Kolwezi, which was ended in a weekend assault by French and Belgian paratroopers. About 2,500 Europeans and Americans had lived in the city.

The huge tent-like terminal at the Brussels airport was packed yesterday morning with friends and relatives of the refugees and, until the arrival of the first plane, an eerie quiet prevailed. King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola were also on hand.

When the first plane landed, carrying about 200 refugees, including women, children and 17 wounded, the crowds surged to windows and balconies overlooking the arrival area.

'A Real Massacre'

The refugees told of witnessing murders and hidden in their homes, without food or water, in fear of their lives in the final days of the siege. They told of nightmarish atrocities.

"The rebels were shooting people just like that," said Mauritz Brylandt, 66, who owned a soft-drink factory in Kolwezi. "They weren't asking for passports. The color of your skin was enough to get you killed."

"There was a massacre, a real massacre," a woman said over and over again, choking back tears.

Louis van der Meer, 50, a Dutchman, told how a 7-year-old brought to the Kolwezi Hospital had said blankly: "My brother cannot sleep. He has no head any more."

A Belgian mining engineer, Francis Idiauk, said, "I saw a Zaire army soldier shoot a woman who

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Woman in Kolwezi waves as French paratroopers descend.

Africans Cautioned By Giscard on Strife

PARIS, May 22 (UPI) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing warned 20 African leaders today that they can assure the economic and social growth of their countries only if they join hands and stamp out the current upsurge of violence on their continent.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, opening the fifth annual summit meeting of France and its African friends, told his Elysée Palace guests that, although France had come to the help of some of them, Africans themselves must insure their security.

His appeal appeared to be a warning that France will not be able to aid all of its threatened allies. It also was taken by African diplomats as endorsing suggestions for the establishment of a mobile African security force.

[Reuters reported that President Bongo of Gabon that President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire would arrive tomorrow to attend the conference.]

The two-day summit opened amid controversy in France over its military interventions in three African nations — Chad, the Sahara and Zaire.

Paris police were on alert to guard against violence by extreme leftist factions who accuse Mr. Giscard d'Estaing of "imperialism." The French president told the summit that unnamed foreign forces were trying to upset the African balance of power.

"We have long believed that economic and social development, to which we have been contributing in an important way, is the way toward assuring peace," he said.

"Now, we must face the fact that this peace is being increasingly threatened. It is henceforth peace itself that is the primary condition for progress in Africa."

He said: "We believe that it is up to the Africans and to the Africans alone, as well as to inter-African organizations, to settle the conflicts." France, he said, had provided only temporary military help to some friends, he added.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said he will discuss African security further at tomorrow's closing session at Versailles.

Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema, speaking for the African leaders, upheld the right of all African governments to call for foreign aid.

2 U.S. Missionaries Murdered in Chad

YAOUNDE, Cameroon, May 22 (AP) — The Rev. Ernest Erickson and his wife, Miriam, Minnesota-born Lutheran missionaries here for 33 years, have been murdered in an isolated village near the southern Chad border, U.S. officials said today.

The U.S. Embassy has flown a three-man team to Yaounde to investigate the murders, believed to have occurred May 16, officials said. Sketchy reports indicate that the couple was murdered with a knife, possibly by robbers.

SALESBURY, Rhodesia, May 22 (UPI) — A key black member of Rhodesia's transitional government said yesterday that 105 persons were killed in a "massacre" last week and blamed Rhodesian security forces.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a member of Rhodesia's bicameral interim government, contested the military's statement that 52 black civilians and one guerrilla were killed in a shootout in Gutu in southeastern Rhodesia last Sunday.

A military spokesman said today that "The figure is still 52 as far as we know." But Bishops Muzorewa's assertion was confirmed by independent sources, who said the civilian death toll was 107.

"Reliable sources informed me that the dead are now over 105," Bishop Muzorewa said after returning from a hospital in Fort Victoria, where he visited survivors of the incident.

"Innocent Human Beings"

"These people were the victims of indiscriminate firing, indiscriminate shooting at which the targets were innocent human beings," he said.

The military command has said Rhodesian troops opened fire on insurgents addressing a crowd of black civilians in a war zone under curfew. It said the guerrillas fired back through the crowd.

But Bishop Muzorewa said: "Now being in possession of the full story of the Gutu massacre, it seems clear, albeit unfortunate and tragic, that there are forces at work fighting to frustrate the cease-fire."

He referred to the interim government's task of getting the Patriotic Front guerrillas to lay

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Rescue Flight Cancels Report

BRUSSELS, May 22 (AP) — Belgian newspapers had reported the deaths of Paul and Lydia Blankart, with photographs of the couple said to have been killed in fighting in Zaire.

But the Blankarts stepped off the first evacuation plane to land here yesterday from Zaire.

Mrs. Blankart was weeping and needed aid, but was able to talk with King Baudouin, who was at the airport to meet the refugees. She held a copy of one of the newspapers reporting her death.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Egyptian Vote Backs Crackdown by Sadat

By Christopher Wren

CAIRO, May 22 (NYT) — Egyptians have given President Anwar Sadat an overwhelming mandate to carry out his proposals to curtail political dissent and press criticism of Egypt, the nation's minister of interior announced today.

The results of the national referendum held yesterday showed that 98.22 percent of the ballots cast favored Mr. Sadat's proposed crackdown. More than 85 percent of nearly 11 million eligible Egyptians voted.

Mr. Sadat had called the referendum a week ago to retaliate against opponents on both the left and right who have been attacking his domestic policies and accusing him of nepotism and corruption. Mr. Sadat is scheduled to hold a news conference tomorrow to discuss the referendum outcome, which was never really in doubt.

Six Principles

The referendum's six principles are being sent to the parliament to be enacted into legislation. They could ban alleged Communists on public posts, including the press, and forbid political activity virtually anyone who held office before the 1952 revolution or who belonged to the pro-Moscow wing of the government in 1971.

In addition to providing the mechanism to silence Mr. Sadat's most persistent critics, the referendum also imposes implicit restraints on the press by compelling it to abide by the principles of democratic socialism, national unity and social peace as interpreted by Mr. Sadat's government.

The restrictions could decimate the leadership of the leftist Progressive Unionist Party, which Mr. Sadat has accused of inciting class conflict and unrest, and the con-

servative New Wafd Party, which he says wants to return Egypt to a period such as existed before the 1952 revolution.

Both parties have become forums for criticism of Mr. Sadat. He, in return, has accused them of fomenting a campaign of doubt.

The leftist party newspaper last week published a cartoon of Mr. Sadat as a pig.

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In Major Policy Shift

U.S. Cancer Agency Shies From Big Research War

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

BETHESDA, Md., May 22 (NYT) — In a major policy shift, the National Cancer Institute is backing away from the view that the time is ripe for a tightly planned and blueprinted research war against cancer.

Instead, according to Dr. Arthur Upton, director of the institute, the agency is returning to the view that cancer, as a grouping of diseases, represents one of the central and most complex puzzles of biology and that the research strategy should be based on that concept.

"The idea of a highly organized cancer research effort has been prevalent among government officials during much of this decade. Although many denied that the objective was comparable to that of the Apollo program, which put men on the moon, the comparison was often made."

Enthusiasm for that approach led to proposals for a rapidly expanding budget that would reach

\$1 billion a year before the end of the decade. A few proponents even suggested that it might be possible to conquer some major forms of cancer by 1976 as a Bicentennial present to the nation.

Some Programming Needed

"There are clearly areas where programming is necessary," said Dr. Upton. He cited the testing in patients of promising new drug treatments and areas in which the institute sees the need for major, expensive, applied research programs.

"But, on the other hand," he added, "there are still vast areas of research where we are unable to lay out a blueprint and timetable."

These areas, where major efforts in basic research are needed, have traditionally been supported by a system in which scientists proposed studies and, if approved, were

enthusiastically funded. The result has been a statistical whiplash. Between 1970 and 1976, married black women had 100,000 fewer babies. At the same time, unmarried black women were having 47,000 more babies. The denominator of the ratio shrank while the numerator — illegitimate births — grew.

Furthermore, the rate of illegitimacy per 1,000 unmarried black

women has been in steady decline for more than six consecutive years. Government figures indicate that the illegitimate birth rate per 1,000 unmarried black women in 1969 was 90.6. It rose to 95.5 in 1970 then began to sink to 85.6 by 1975 and 83.2 in 1976.

Illegitimacy Falling

This means that, in fact, illegitimacy among blacks is falling, not rising. But the birth rate among relatively prosperous blacks is falling — lowering the total number of black births with the result that illegitimate births now comprise a larger proportion of total black births than previously.

Although the black illegitimacy rate has been declining, it was approximately seven times higher than the white rate to begin with. Further, the numbers clearly indicate that the weight of illegiti-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

News Analysis

U.S. Statistics on Black Illegitimacies Misleading

By Bill Drummond

WASHINGTON, May 22 — Recent statistics showing that more than half of all black babies now being born in the United States are illegitimate have rekindled one of the country's most explosive racial issues.

Are blacks more promiscuous than whites? Does the welfare system, which grants payments to unmarried mothers for their dependent children, encourage illegitimacy? There is something fundamentally wrong with the black family?

Controversy over these and other related questions broke out anew when the government's National Center for Health Statistics reported earlier this month that, for the first time, in 1976 the number of black children born out of wedlock exceeded 50 percent of all black births.

In contrast with the ratio of

black illegitimate births, the proportion of babies born out of wedlock in the national population was 14.8 percent. For whites, the figure was 7.7 percent.

More Alarming

Perhaps more alarming, out-of-wedlock births accounted for only 26 percent of all black births as recently as 13 years ago, according to officials.

"These startling figures have caught us all off guard," said William Wilson, a black sociologist at the University of Chicago.

And June Brown, the black columnist of the Detroit News, expressed the fears of many when she wrote: "If the strength of a race depends on the strength of its families, then the black race is getting weaker every year." She added, "Black teenagers must convince black teen-agers that virginity and responsible sexual behavior are vi-

In Trying to Aid African Countries

Young Doubts Law Hampered Carter

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 22 (NYT) — Andrew Young, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, said yesterday that, contrary to complaints from President Carter, he did not believe that the president was unduly restricted by congressionally imposed restraints in aiding Zaire and other friendly African countries.

Taking a position clearly at odds with that of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's adviser for national security, Mr. Young also termed it ridiculous to attach strategic significance to the presence of thousands of Cuban and lesser numbers of Soviet personnel in Africa.

Mr. Young has consistently argued against deep U.S. military involvement in Africa, and speaking yesterday on the CBS television program "Face the Nation" he seemed eager to defend his position in the view of what appears to be a White House effort to appear more willing to counter the Cubans in

Africa. In the last week, the administration has contributed 18 Air Force C-141 transports to the Belgian and French military airlift to Zaire.

Countering Cubans

Administration officials stressed that, in addition to wanting to help free trapped foreign nationals, the administration had decided to become involved to show support for Zaire against the invasion of Katangans from Angola and to counter the Cubans, who the administration said had trained and supplied the Katangans with Soviet weapons.

In addition, Mr. Carter told congressional leaders last Tuesday that he was concerned about congressionally imposed restraints on his freedom to act in support of Zaire and other countries. A State Department review of these restraints was ordered. Administration spokesmen, in describing the limits, have noted a ban on covert aid to rebels in Angola and the need to

inform Congress of any other covert actions. This has raised the possibility that the administration was seeking a freer hand for covert activity.

Mr. Carter, in an interview made public Saturday, also noted the restrictions and seemed to be complaining about them. But State Department officials said that as a result of consultations with congressional leaders last week it was deemed out of the question to seek a change in the limits of covert activity by the CIA.

Rather, the emphasis in the review is to seek more flexibility in legislation that bars foreign aid to some countries, thereby depriving the administration of offering incentives to those countries to cooperate more with the United States.

Mr. Brzezinski has been outspoken in warning about the Soviet and Cuban involvement in Africa. Mr. Carter has also been highly critical of the involvement but also has said that in the long run the United States would do better in Africa than the Communists.

Mr. Young said that, as far as he could tell, Mr. Carter did not find his hands tied by the legislation. He said that there was no need to repeal the legislation putting limits on covert involvement.

But he stressed that he did not believe that the United States should be pushed by the Soviet and Cuban military activity to become involved to a similar extent. He said that "a steady, quiet approach" in Africa was more effective than rushing in troops.

French Left In Kolwezi

(Continued from Page 1)

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A young girl is comforted at Brussels airport after learning that her mother was killed in the attack by Katangan rebels at Kolwezi.

Exhausted Refugees Tell Of Massacre in Kolwezi

(Continued from Page 1)

was on the street with her baby. "A 20-year-old Belgian woman said she was raped eight times by rebel soldiers.

A nun who identified herself only as Sister Helena said, "We were subjected to the worst kind of violence."

Narrow Escape
Six Belgian school teachers narrowly escaped being executed by the rebels, according to a teacher. "They made us kneel down and raised their rifles," the teacher said. "Just then a higher-ranking rebel came around the corner and told the soldiers to stop. He told us, 'It's been a mistake, you can go.'"

Another refugee related how a 5-year-old boy had been forced to watch his parents slain and was then made to take the wallet from his father's pocket and give it to a rebel leader.

A Belgian woman said that she, another woman and 38 men were taken to the rebel headquarters in Kolwezi last week. "I think only 12 of the men survived," she said, tears streaming down her face.

Despite the tales of horror, many refugees said they planned to return to Shaba when conditions returned to normal. "I was born there and my mother was too," said Soavasi Christodoulides, a Greek.

"I shall go back again when it's calm," said Jean Lubango, one of the few black Africans on the first flight. A personnel officer at the Kolwezi copper mines, he said that the aim of the rebels had been to sabotage the economy.

As each plane load of refugees arrived, there were flurries of hope and renewed agonies among the crowds that had come to meet them.

"Courage," a tall sandy-haired man whispered to his wife after the arrival of the first plane. "Courage. There are more planes this afternoon."

Black Data Questioned
(Continued from Page 1)
It is a major burden for the country's 25 million blacks, who already make up a disproportionately large part of this country's poor.

Black women place a severe limit on their life prospects by bearing a child out of wedlock, said Dr. Leonard Boulton Johnson, a black sociologist at Florida State University at Tallahassee. "When a woman has a child out of wedlock, 90 percent of her life script is already written."

Welfare Burden
The tendency for illegitimate children to become a burden on the welfare rolls was pointed out in a California study by demographers Beth Berkov and June Sklar. They estimated that at least 42 percent of the illegitimate children under age 7 in the state were receiving welfare assistance. The proportion was 14 percent for legitimate children.

Another study cited by the researchers found that half of the illegitimate children under 21 in California were on welfare.

Illegitimate children also have higher infant mortality rates. And, if they survive infancy, chances are that they will live in a one-parent household because mothers of out-of-wedlock children have poorer chances of marriage. If they do marry, they face greater risks of marital disruption, according to Mrs. Berkov and Mrs. Sklar.

When a black child begins life with so many liabilities, his chances of escaping the cycle of poverty and crime that infects the cities are slim. The child's dependence on government welfare for subsistence, job training and other help comes amid a political climate that finds Americans increasingly cost-conscious and disillusioned with antipoverty programs.

Explosion in Paris
PARIS, May 22 (Reuters) — A bomb explosion early today ripped through a travel agency here specializing in organizing trips to Argentina for the forthcoming World Cup soccer championships, police said.

Pakistani Journalists Jailed for Protests
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 22 (AP) — Eleven journalists and newspaper industry workers today received jail terms of three months to a year plus fines for violating a ban on demonstrations and strikes. The fines ranged from \$300 to \$1,000.

The journalists and newspaper workers were arrested earlier this month for allegedly violating a ban on demonstrations and for their attempt to hold hunger strikes. Their protest was against the government's ban on the Urdu language daily, Musawat, published in Lahore.

Make it Mackinlay's
The Five Generations Scotch

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To Speed Up Improved Relations

U.S., China to Hold Regular Meetings

From Wire Dispatches

PEKING, May 22 — The United States and China have agreed to hold regular meetings to speed the improvement of relations between the two countries, President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said today.

After three days of meetings in Peking with Chinese Leaders, Mr. Brzezinski said at a farewell banquet that the talks "were constructive because they will facilitate the normalization of our bilateral relations in the spirit of the Shanghai communiqué," issued during former President Richard Nixon's visit to China in 1972.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua replied: "Dr. Brzezinski's visit proves beneficial to both sides. The Chinese people have always felt friendship toward the American people on the other side of the Pacific."

According to a dispatch by the Chinese news agency, at the start of their talks today Mr. Brzezinski gave Mr. Hua two gifts from Mr. Carter — a flag of China "carried to the moon aboard the spacecraft America" and a piece of moon rock.

Low-Key Welcome

Mr. Brzezinski arrived here Saturday to a discreet, low-key welcome, but the Chinese probably used the opportunity to lecture him on their views about Soviet world hegemony.

In Mr. Brzezinski's talks with Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Mr. Hua, the main issue discussed reportedly was Soviet global politics. A source said that bilateral problems took a secondary position to the international situation.

At a state welcoming banquet for Mr. Brzezinski Saturday night, Mr. Huang stressed that "the struggle for hegemony is the main source of global intransigence. The shadow of

social imperialism can be seen in almost all the changes and disturbances in every part of the world. Using detente cooperation and disarmament as a cover, social imperialism is feverishly expanding its armaments."

The message was obviously intended to go back to the White House. The Chinese have made it clear that they are distressed with President Carter's current disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union. "All countries," said Mr. Huang, "must oppose the policy of appeasement... and not be lulled by illusions of peace."

Mr. Brzezinski replied in kind by saying, "We recognize — and share — China's resolve to resist the efforts of any nation which seeks to establish global or regional hegemony. We are confident that

Sino-American cooperation is not only in our mutual interest but is in keeping with the thrust of history. Only those aspiring to dominate others have any reason to fear further development of U.S.-Chinese relations."

The Shanghai communiqué engineered by Mr. Nixon and the late Premier Chou En-lai, is still the central working document between the two countries. Mr. Brzezinski reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the communiqué in strong language: "The President of the United States desires friendly relations with a strong China. He is determined to join in overcoming the remaining obstacles in the way to full normalization of our relations within the framework of the Shanghai communiqué. The United States has made up its mind on the issue."

U.S. Cancer Agency Shies From Big Research Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

awarded research grants for the work. Earlier in the decade, however, the institute's programs increasingly emphasized research contracts in which decisions on the subjects to be pursued were controlled more tightly by the institute.

Some Doubts

Studies within the agency have cast doubt on the effectiveness of that arrangement, Dr. Upton said. A recent critique involved research on suspected environmental causes of cancer, and an earlier one concerned virus studies related to cancer.

In each case, the conclusions criticized the contract system and its tendency to concentrate major decisions on research trends in relatively small groups of scientists within or close to the institute. The institute is being reorganized to give greater emphasis to research grants and more initiative to investigators in deciding which projects to pursue.

The reorganization, Dr. Upton indicated, will also separate the research and evaluation function from the grant-giving function. Many scientists consider this an important way of avoiding a situation in which program managers, enthusiastic about a given field of research, would be able to decide how well work in that field was progressing.

During the push for expanded cancer research in the Nixon administration, the cancer institute received major increases in funds. Serious thought was given to removing the institute from the National Institutes of Health and making it a separate major agency.

Special Status

Although this was not done, the cancer institute was given special status. Its director was promised direct access to the White House and a budget separate from that of the National Institutes of Health. A three-man panel was set up to serve as cancer advisers to the president.

In this period, comprehensive plans were made for future efforts in cancer research. In addition, there was a sharp increase in the amount of research paid for through contracts rather than grants.

The cancer institute is the major source of funds for cancer research in the United States, and its policies are extremely influential. The institute's annual budget rose sharply throughout the early and middle 1970s, although the rate of increase has declined in the last few years. The cancer research budget now is about \$800 million, by far the largest of any of the 11 institutes that make up the National Institutes of Health.

The emphasis on targeted research administered through contracts went with the comprehensive planning and the major budget increases of the middle 1970s.

Dr. Upton said that, in retrospect, some of that planning was premature. "The field is moving now in a very exciting way," he said, "but that's not to say we are ready to program it to the nth degree."

U.S. Urges U.K. To Allow Third Air Destination
WASHINGTON, May 22 (WP) — President Carter has asked Britain to allow two U.S. airlines to offer nonstop service between London and three U.S. cities, instead of two as provided in last year's U.S.-U.K. aviation agreement.

British acceptance of the proposal would relieve the president of the politically difficult decision of having to choose between Los Angeles and Boston as the second city.

Currently both Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines provide nonstop service between London and New York and Los Angeles.

But the Civil Aeronautics Board has decided to recommend to Mr. Carter that the two U.S. cities to be served by two carriers to London should be New York and Los Angeles, and that TWA should be the single carrier from Boston. But elimination of Pan Am from Boston would mean a loss of jobs and possible alienation of important Massachusetts politicians.

Tanker Wreck's Bow Beached in Channel

LOWESTOFT, England, May 22 (Reuters) — The floating bow section of the wrecked tanker Eleni V. sliced from its stern in a collision in the English Channel May 6, was beached today on a large sand bar for the transfer of its remaining oil to another tanker.

Oil from the 12,500-ton Greek ship had already spilled ashore on beaches near this east coast port as well as on resort areas farther south. Since the collision, salvage tugs had tried to tow the boat to a large sandbar, where its remaining 2,000 tons of oil could be pumped out.

Mr. Brown said that the Soviet Embassy has been informed and added that since Mr. Zinzyakin had violated his status in the United States, his departure is expected.

Danish Leader Wins Court Case
COPENHAGEN, May 22 (Reuters) — The Danish high court today overruled orders of a lower court confiscating five houses and assets of the leader of Denmark's anti-tax party, Mogens Glistrup, for alleged tax evasion.

Earlier this year, Mr. Glistrup was fined 1.5 million crowns (\$264,000), but both he and the prosecution appealed to the high court against the sentence. Mr. Glistrup also appealed against the confiscation of his property against possible legal costs or compensation.

The high court upheld that appeal today, saying that there was insufficient ground for the prosecution demand for confiscation, as there had been no indication that Mr. Glistrup had attempted to reduce his assets to avoid paying fines.

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White-Area Housing Required in U.S.

Ghetto Area Revival Is Stymied

By Robert Reinhold

CHICAGO (NYT) — Every day morning a dozen persons, many of them apprehensive black men, gather at a corner table in an old office building downtown and are made an offer that they find hard to believe. It is a result of a U.S. Supreme Court ruling two years ago, they are told, they can leave Chicago's ghetto for clean new apartment houses in grassy white suburbs. The housing, they are told, is privately owned and is of a high quality. It has washers, air conditioning, central heating, even swimming pools. The effort is funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and administered by the Chicago Housing Authority. The difference between the going rents and what the

families can afford is made up by the U.S. government. "What you're telling us is almost too good to be true," murmured a woman.

Watched by Washington

The fate of these families, who are moving out of Chicago at the rate of 21 a month, may have profound consequences for urban areas throughout the United States. In Washington, U.S. officials are closely monitoring the relocation experiment to see if it suggests a way to end the "urban apartheid" that has made many large U.S. cities into stockades for the black poor surrounded by affluent white suburbs.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is giving serious consideration to repeating the Chicago effort in New York

and perhaps in other major metropolitan areas. A decision is expected by this summer.

Ironically, the main opposition to the program comes not from black leaders, who argue that scarce U.S. housing aid should be concentrated on reviving the central-city areas where most urban blacks live.

Although painfully slow and costly — about \$750 per family beyond the rent subsidy — the relocation effort appears to be working remarkably well for most of the 376 families who have made the plunge.

'Just Beautiful'

Earnestine Wright, a 29-year-old mother of two, finds her air-conditioned apartment 30 miles west of the ghetto "beautiful, just beautiful." Ruby Watkins, a 24-year-old divorced mother of three who fled the notorious Cabrini-Green public housing project when her oldest son's nose and ribs were broken by toughs, speaks proudly of how quickly her children are progressing in their new, heavily white suburban schools. Both women say that they get along fine with their white neighbors, despite occasional racial insults.

They were placed in their new homes by the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities, a private group under contract to HUD. The plan, believed to be the largest of its type, was mounted after the Supreme Court ruled that HUD and the Chicago Housing Authority could be compelled to provide suburban housing for the poor to remedy the past practice of constructing almost no public housing outside of Chicago's black neighborhoods.

But the ruling, the Gautreaux decision, is increasingly viewed by black leaders as a hollow victory. That is because the U.S. courts, trying to promote residential integration, have decreed no more public housing, and only limited amounts of subsidized private housing for black sections until more of these types of housing goes into mostly white areas.

Catch-22

The Catch-22 result is that the housing needed to revive decayed black neighborhoods cannot be built because it has proved difficult or impossible to put it in white areas first. Vast empty tracts south of the central business district remained undeveloped in the nine years since the first U.S. court ruling. Pressure is mounting here that the ruling be modified to allow the release of more money under a program through which builders put up apartments with the U.S. government making up the difference between the rent and 25 percent of each tenant's income. Only 40 percent of Chicago's share of the funds can now be spent in heavily black areas.

Complicating matters is an underlying suspicion by some blacks that the ruling is a conspiracy to evacuate blacks from Chicago and allow affluent whites to return. "This decision is saying we are going to send the niggers to the woods," complained Dempsey Travis, a black real estate man here.

"The problem is to get black areas revitalized without reducing pressures on white areas to meet their obligations," said Edward Norton, deputy general counsel of HUD. "It's a very difficult balance."



PROTEST — Detroit police carrying nightsticks surround an unidentified man lying on sidewalk outside a Nazi bookstore Sunday after he was attacked by demonstrators when he and others left the store. Ten persons were arrested. Police dispersed about 150 to 200.

Asks Reports Free From Pressure

Senate Study Chides CIA on Soviet Oil

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 22 (WP) — The Central Intelligence Agency was gently chided in a Senate study yesterday for its predictions last year that the Soviet Union would be importing oil in substantial quantities by the mid-1980s.

In a 30-page report on the CIA's work, the Select Committee on Intelligence also suggested that both the White House and CIA Director Stansfield Turner should be more sensitive to the need to keep the release of economic and scientific intelligence "free from undue pressure."

But despite these criticisms, the committee's staff report was markedly defensive and at points apologetic on the CIA's behalf.

President Carter announced in a televised news conference April 15 of last year that the CIA had provided him with disturbing new findings showing that there was less gas and oil in the world than previously believed. He used the report to build domestic support for his energy plan.

Subsequently, the CIA made public two energy reports, one dealing with the international outlook to 1985 and another with Soviet oil production.

Mr. Turner followed by testifying before a House energy subcommittee that "we estimated that in 1985 the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe will need net imports of 3.5 to 4.5 million barrels a day."

The sequence led to widespread criticism, including a charge that the CIA's facts may have been "cooked" to fit the president's recipe. The Senate committee staff, however, said it found "no evidence" to support that notion.

The Senate report was the second that the Intelligence Committee has turned out on CIA oil forecasting. The first, issued last December, dealt with the agency's predictions in 1974 — following the Arab oil embargo and a 400 percent increase in oil prices by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. From January to June of 1974, the CIA adhered, erroneously, "to the position that OPEC oil price would fall," the first report said.

In that study, the Senate committee staff concluded that publications such as the Wall Street Jour-

nal and the London Financial Times had done a better job.

The new study found support for the general conclusion that "the Soviet oil industry is facing a difficult period." But it called the prediction of heavy imports unfortunate, quoting a number of experts as expressing surprise and disbelief on hearing it, and made clear that the agency now wishes it had surrounded the questionable forecast with all the caveats that make it unlikely.

Turning to President Carter, the

Subway Attack Misfires in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP) — Two men tried to rob a passenger in a subway car early Saturday, but the passenger pulled a gun and fired at his assailants to thwart the attack, according to transit police. All three men were apprehended, police said, but not before the passenger took a shot at a police officer.

Police said that Kampani Balkaran, 20, and Ran Persand, 19, both residents of Manhattan and natives of Guyana, were charged with attempted robbery and possession of dangerous weapons — bottles they allegedly used to threaten Pashko Piliunja, 33. Police said that Mr. Piliunja, an Albanian, pulled a pistol and fired at the two men. None of the 20 passengers in the car was injured, police said that Mr. Piliunja also fired at an officer after leaving the train.

Senate study said that the manner in which he publicly cited the CIA information — before its release to the public — "understandably gave rise to questions about his 'use' of the intelligence."

While the committee staff indicated that a president's use of CIA information to support policy choices is perfectly proper as long as the information itself is also made public, the report suggested that delicacy is essential.

"The White House and the director of Central Intelligence need to be fully sensitive," the report concluded, "to the responsibilities they bear in preserving the integrity of the analytic process and in creating confidence among Congress and the public that the substance and the circumstances surrounding the release of economic and scientific intelligence are free from undue pressure."

Spain Expels Russian As an Industrial Spy

MADRID, May 22 (AP) — Yuri Pavlovich Popov, 32, a Soviet engineer, has been expelled from Spain on charges of industrial espionage. Expelled by Spanish and Soviet plainclothes policemen, Mr. Popov was taken directly from Madrid to a regular Moscow-bound airliner. Mr. Popov, who had been working two years in Spain, was accompanied by his wife. He was the fourth Soviet citizen expelled from Spain since the Soviet Union and Spain resumed full diplomatic relations last year.

Agencies Monitoring Calls

Bugging Curb Is Ignored, U.S. Drafting New Rule

By Jo Thomas

WASHINGTON, May 22 (NYT) — The General Services Administration has expressed concern about the continued ability of many U.S. agencies to listen in on incoming and outgoing telephone calls, despite U.S. regulations imposed last year to curb the practice.

Jay Solomon, administrator of the government housekeeping agency, said in a May 16 letter to Robert Lipshutz, counsel to the president, that no major government agency has yet complied with the requirement that each agency send GSA a list of all of its telephone-monitoring devices and the justification for each of them. A copy of Mr. Solomon's letter and accompanying documents were obtained by The New York Times.

The devices, called transmitter cutoff switches, enable a third party to pick up a telephone receiver or headset and to listen in on conversations without being heard. In some agencies, GSA has explained, these switches are necessary for safety, enabling a person to make a call from a boiler room or airport control tower with a minimum of background noise. In other places, administrators have justified the devices by explaining that they want their secretaries to be able to listen in and take notes on conversations without making any noise.

The switches are most commonly justified, however, as aids for supervisors who want to monitor how well their employees are serving the public. Past GSA surveys have found the devices have been used throughout the country by agencies that have extensive contact with the public, such as the Internal Revenue Service.

Secret telephone monitoring at the State Department, which in 1974 reported 775 listening devices in Washington alone, was banned by Secretary Cyrus Vance on his first official day in office last year. Two days later, President Carter issued the same prohibition against telephone eavesdropping in the White House.

Last month, however, Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., and Rep. Dale Kildeer, D-Mich., said they had learned that GSA itself was listening in, without warning, on telephone calls from the public to its Washington Federal Information Center. The congressmen wrote Mr. Carter on April 14 to ask him to stop this. "If GSA can eavesdrop on Americans seeking general information on their government from an agency that advertises its eagerness to aid them," they wrote, "similar rationales can be produced by virtually every other federal agency for doing the same."

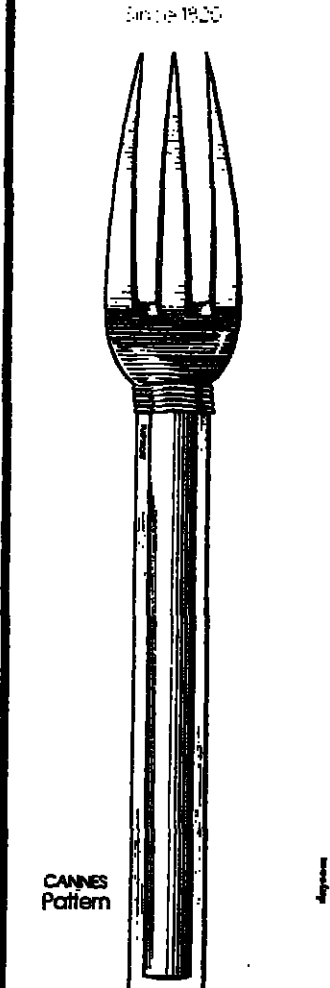
In his proposed White House re-

ply to the congressmen, Mr. Solomon said that GSA would stop its telephone monitoring and soon would propose a rule that "places an outright ban on the use of listening-in devices for other than public safety purposes."

The current regulation, which took effect last Nov. 10, prohibits the devices except when an agency head determines that it is essential to the effective operation on that agency.

The GSA's Washington information center was the only one in which the monitoring equipment was being used, Mr. Solomon wrote.

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New Killer's Sentencing Postponed

Rich Editing, Screaming 'Sam' Dragged From N.Y. Court

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP) — Edward Berkowitz, the "Son of Sam" killer, was dragged from a Brooklyn courtroom today, kicking, biting and yelling obscenities. A judge postponed his sentencing for six days until June 12 and ordered the past psychiatric examination. Research a son after Berkowitz was stricken, he went into the courtroom in a rage, screaming "Stacy Moscovitz, a whore! Stacy Moscovitz, the bastard! The last of Berkowitz's murder victims' names." He was taken to a psychiatric hospital. The slain girl's mother, who was shot by Berkowitz, stood up and shouted obscenities at 10 guards wrestled Berkowitz and led him from the courtroom. Members of the Moscovitz family stood and shouted obscenities at Berkowitz. Guards tried to bring him into the courtroom at about 10 a.m. Berkowitz lunged toward a barred window and was subdued by police. He bit and kicked several guards, and one was taken to a hospital, according to a police source. The extent of the guard's injuries not known. District attorneys from the three boroughs where the killings took

Wonder Drugs Create Illusion, Scientists Say

LANTA, May 22 (AP) — For years of using wonder drugs has convinced Americans and many around the world that many diseases are dead. But they only sleeping, and sometimes slipping up stronger, U.S. Government scientists say. Bacteria that cause pneumonia, tuberculosis and gonorrhea show increasing signs of resistance to antibiotics, says Dr. Joel L. Melnick, director of the National Center for Disease Control. The same problems showing up in less dangerous diseases. That does not mean a killer with no cure is right around the corner, but at the rate bacteria developing resistance, "I'm not sure technology can keep up," Ward said. Americans have grown accustomed to low incidence of such diseases as tuberculosis, but the bacteria are not gone — they're just under control, Dr. Ward said.

S. Blind Unit Sue Airline

CHICAGO, May 22 (UPI) — The president of the National Federation of the Blind says the group is to file a lawsuit against United Airlines because of its policy of not allowing the canes of blind passengers before takeoffs and landings. "The airline apparently believes the canes could be dangerous in an emergency, even though blind persons would be dependent on the canes at that event," an airline spokesman said. The group was withdrawing its policy of not allowing the canes while its safety office was into the problem. The spokesman said the policy was based on Federal Aviation Administration regulations. Mr. Sanders, however, ended the policy was not based on FAA rules.

Stranded Hunters Saved in Greenland

COPENHAGEN, May 22 (AP) — Thirty-six seal hunters have been rescued from ice floes, according to police reports from Greenland. The reports said more than 300 sled dogs had to be abandoned, and that some were shot by their owners before the hunters were picked up by rescue helicopters. The trouble started off the west coast settlement of Umanak when the ice broke up suddenly and the hunters were stranded.

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17 U.S. Senate Millionaires Listed in Ethics Report

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, May 22 (NYT) — The Senate has 17 millionaires and about half that many lawmakers with no substantial holdings besides their own residences and pension assets, according to financial reports made public.

Heirs to family fortunes such as Democrats Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, and Republicans John Danforth of Mississippi and John Heinz 3d of Pennsylvania stand out among the richest senators. Junior Democrats such as Paul Sarbanes of Maryland, John Durkin of New Hampshire and Gary Hart of Colorado, and two-term Republican John Tower of Texas reported no substantial holdings besides residences and pension contributions.

The reports, released Friday, were required by ethics rules passed last year and allowed reporting of assets and liabilities in such wide ranges that precise net worth could not be determined.

While some senators were indisputably in the multimillionaire class, the ground rules made the

level impossible to fix with any precision. For example, Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., a wealthy rancher, reported his assets as between \$3,165,000 and \$6,545,000, and his liabilities as between \$965,000 and \$2,050,000. That would leave his net worth at anywhere between \$1,015,000 and \$5,580,000.

Even so, that was a clearer picture than emerged from the report of Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn. The records indicate that Sen. Weicker, in his own name has assets of between \$100,000 and \$315,000. However, the liability information he filed indicated that he could have debts of as much as \$105,000. Trusts reported for his wife and children, if included, could push the total over \$5 million. Moreover, Sen. Weicker is the son of an extremely wealthy family that made its money in pharmaceutical stocks and could be heir to several million dollars.

Russell Long, chairman of the Finance Committee, did include a net worth figure of \$2,293,328, or somewhat less than many observers would have guessed.

Robert Byrd, the majority leader,

reported that as of Dec. 31, the deadline on which the reports were based, he had no assets besides his home and \$81,710 in savings accounts. The West Virginia Democrat listed his home at its 1973 purchase price of \$135,000.

Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., reported assets worth between \$500,000 and \$1,160,000 and liabilities of \$195,000 to \$445,000. Among his assets the minority leader listed a restored 1959 Lincoln convertible, which he valued at between \$5,001 and \$15,000.

Four Ask Extensions

Four senators requested extensions to file the reports, which were due last Monday. They were Robert Morgan, D-N.C.; Paul Laxalt, R-Nev.; Spark Matsunaga, D-Hawaii; and Kanaster Hodges, D-Ark.

Many of the senators had extensive real estate holdings, mostly in their home states. Sen. Lawton Chiles, D-Fla., even reported holding 40 acres of submerged land, which he valued at between \$1 and \$5,000. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Mark Hatfield, R-Ore.,

each reported substantial real estate ownership.

Among stockholdings, many of the older senators reported substantial ownership of bank stock. The chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, William Proxmire, D-Wis., reported no such holdings. Nor did Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, the committee's ranking Republican. But John Sparkman, D-Ala., the former committee chairman, listed substantial holdings in bank stock and in housing authority bonds. Housing is another area of committee authority.

John Fine Dies, Was Governor Of Pennsylvania

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (AP) — John S. Fine, 85, former governor of Pennsylvania, died yesterday. Mr. Fine, a resident of Loyalville, Pa., was a center of political controversy throughout his term from 1951 to 1955.

Although he entered office with a reputation as a politician's politician, he left at odds with practically all the other leaders of the state Republican Party, even in his home county.

He was one of the anthracite mining region's most successful politicians in the early part of his career.

As governor, Mr. Fine headed Pennsylvania's 70-member delegation to the 1952 Republican national convention. He held out as long as he could for the nomination for Gen. Douglas MacArthur but finally threw his support behind Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower — too late to be of influence.

Afterward, Mr. Fine rushed to the convention rostrum and pounded the lectern, shouting hoarsely, "We had a deal! We had a deal!" He claimed that convention leaders broke an agreement to suspend a roll call until the Pennsylvania delegation was given time to come out for Eisenhower.

John Burroughs

DALLAS, May 22 (UPI) — Former New Mexico Gov. John Burroughs, 71, a Portales, N.M., peanut farmer who served as chief executive from 1959 to 1960, died yesterday.

Hussein Ends Saudi Trip

AMMAN, May 22 (AP) — King Hussein returned to Jordan today after two days of private talks in Saudi Arabia with Crown Prince Fahd aimed at rebuilding Arab solidarity shattered by Egypt's peace overture to Israel last fall, informed sources said.



VINTAGE VIEW — Youngsters climbed a tree at the Royal Air Force field at Biggin Hill, England, for a better look at a Messerschmitt-109 fighter. The German World War II fighter plane was one of the vintage aircraft featured during an international air show Sunday.

U.S. Envoy Says

Significant Progress Seen At UN Law Of Sea Talks

By Vanya Walker-Leigh

GENEVA, May 22 (IHT) — The eight-week negotiating session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference, which ended here Friday, made "significant progress on some key outstanding issues," the head of the U.S. delegation, Elliot Richardson, said before returning to Washington.

This optimistic assessment contrasted with his gloomy statement in Washington last month that the conference — a chance to draw up agreed rules on uses of the oceans — would probably fail. Mr. Richardson now expects progress to continue when the conference resumes in New York, Aug. 21.

Mr. Richardson's contrasting moods on the talks are ascribed by conference delegates to the conflicting pressures exerted on him at home. The State Department fears that failure of the conference could

have a devastating effect on the industrial world's relations with developing states, while an influential section of Congress is sensitive to the urging of private industry which seeks to push ahead with efforts to pass unilateral legislation to allow private companies to undertake seabed mining before a UN treaty is reached.

Denial of Due Process

Until last year, the administration had opposed congressional efforts to pass such a bill. But last July, Mr. Richardson threatened that the United States might not return to the negotiations, following what he described as "denial of due process" to industrial states in discussions on seabed mining. He said that the administration would also review its stand on U.S. legislation.

Mr. Richardson Friday hailed progress in Geneva on seabed mining, including the recent end to the long-standing U.S.-Canadian dispute on nickel, resulting in a joint proposal for 20-year ceilings to seabed nickel production, and pointed to major moves toward agreement on royalty and profit-sharing arrangements for companies operating under the license to the proposed International Seabed Authority.

But Mr. Richardson brushed aside fears of UN officials, Canada and Third World states that unilateral U.S. legislation might doom the conference by confirming that "the administration favors congressional action for reasons unrelated to the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea progress, and without reference to its ultimate success or failure. Private companies, he continued, need a legal framework to start operations between now and the eventual emergence of a treaty.

Major Logjam

Mr. Richardson, who will be testifying to the House Foreign Relations Committee, does not see any joint bill emerging from conference by the time the next session starts in August — due to "problems" on certain provisions of bills before both Houses, as well as the major logjam in the Senate following the Panama Canal debate.

With good progress in Geneva on fishery rights and marine pollution, Mr. Richardson deplored the impression made both by baggages over the presidency in April and the 51-to-46 vote on Friday to resume in the summer. He also rejected repeated reports that the United States is actively negotiating a "minitreaty" in secret with some other industrial states.

"This is just an idea," he claims, "contingency planning, if the conference fails. The United States remains firmly committed to a successfully negotiating a full scale Law of the Sea treaty."

Miss Costanza Resists Move

White House Staff Battles For Choicest Office Space

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, May 22 (WP) — Miss Costanza, until recently President Carter's highest-ranking woman assistant, is resisting an order to vacate her prestigious spot just down the hall from Mr. Carter's Oval Office and move across the street to the Executive Office Building.

Miss Costanza has told the president's chief political adviser, Hamilton Jordan, that she will move out of her office, probably by the end of the month. But she is insisting that she be relocated not in the bureaucratic hinterland of the Executive Office Building but in another office in the White House West Wing, where the most senior and powerful presidential aides reside.

It is not her own status that she is worried about, Miss Costanza said last week, but a question of perceptions in this power-conscious city.

She said she fears that a move across the street would be viewed as a sign that her areas of responsibility — chiefly women's issues and domestic human rights — are not important in the Carter White House.

Outspoken Aide

Miss Costanza, an outspoken former vice mayor of Rochester, N.Y., has never been a part of the Carter inner circle. Periodic reports have said she had annoyed the president's most senior aides from Georgia.

Through all this, Miss Costanza has maintained her title — assistant to the president for public liaison — and her \$56,000-a-year salary.

But she now shares the distinction of being the highest-ranking woman in the White House with Anne Wexler, a former deputy undersecretary of commerce. Miss Wexler joined the White House staff last month in the first of a series of personnel moves instituted by Mr. Jordan.

Although Miss Wexler took over many of Miss Costanza's public liaison duties, Miss Costanza was not told about the change in advance. And, if office space and location are symbolically important, Miss Wexler's status was established when she moved into West Wing office once occupied by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger.

Symbols of Importance

Mr. Schlesinger, no slouch at protecting the symbols of bureaucratic importance, resisted giving up that office even after he had left the White House staff and become energy secretary. For months, he was the only Cabinet secretary who had an office in the White House.

Now it is Miss Costanza's office, strategically located between the Oval Office and Mr. Jordan's office, that is at stake.

Miss Costanza was informed of the impending space shift in a memo from Mr. Jordan sent early this week while she was in California. "We've made some decisions," Mr. Jordan said in the memo, leaving little room for argument.

Mr. Jordan informed Miss Costanza

that she would move to the Executive Office Building and that her office would be occupied by Tim Kraft, Mr. Kraft was Mr. Carter's appointments secretary, with a small office nestled next to the Oval Office. But he has been promoted to the senior staff to work on political matters with Mr. Jordan, who wants him nearby, specifically in Miss Costanza's office.

Miss Costanza, however, has never been shy about arguing back.

Issues Stressed

"I am not under siege," she said, explaining that she went to Mr. Jordan with her argument about the importance of her issues and the symbolic damage that would be done if she is shunted across the street.

"It's the importance of the issues," she said, "It's not me. I can work anywhere."

Miss Costanza said that Mr. Jordan "understands" and promised to do what he could to find another office for her in the West Wing.

Miss Wexler is firmly ensconced in Mr. Schlesinger's old office. Paul Wise, the new appointments secretary, is in Tim Kraft's old office. Mr. Kraft is in Mr. Wise's old office in the Executive Office Building, waiting for Mr. Costanza to move. And Mr. Jordan presumably is looking through the West Wing for a place for Miss Costanza.

Foe of Balaguer States He Backs Carter on Rights

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 22 (UPI) — Antonio Guzman, a self-proclaimed winner of last week's presidential election, said yesterday that President Carter's human rights stands "are those I hold."

The candidate of the leftist Dominican Revolutionary Party apparently defeated conservative President Joaquin Balaguer in the elections last Tuesday by a 3-to-2 margin.

The Dominican army seized the ballot boxes the next day amid widespread reports of a military coup. Although the official vote count will resume today, Mr. Balaguer has announced that he and the army will respect the election outcome. Mr. Guzman's supporters are wary.

"Human rights are the basis of my political faith. His [Mr. Carter's] principles are those I hold. We have always had great hopes that these principles could be put into practice in our country."

Asked whether he expects a concession speech from Mr. Balaguer, whose Reformist Party has claimed victory although nearly every official tally shows him losing, Mr. Guzman said: "I don't want to believe that President Balaguer would deny me recognition after the nation made its will known."

U.S. Is Continuing Probe Into Vietnamese Spy Case

WASHINGTON, May 22 (WP) — The investigation that led to the conviction of two men charged with spying for Vietnam is continuing, according to government sources closely involved with the case.

"The FBI has a continuing investigation going on in this whole matter," they added that they "would not rule out the possibility of more arrests and indictments."

The sources suggested that the investigation may focus on others who may have acted as couriers between Vietnamese officials in Paris and espionage suspects in the United States.

Much of the government's case that ended Friday in Alexandria, Va., was built on the role of a woman double agent for the FBI and CIA named Dung Krall who acted as a courier between former anti-war activist David Truong — one of the convicted men — and Vietnamese officials.

Government Suspicion

"We don't think Mrs. Krall was Mr. Truong's only courier," a government prosecutor said.

Friends and supporters of Truong, many of whom were also active in the anti-war movement, said they were not surprised that the government is pursuing its investigation. They described the probe as a dangerous holdover of the "blind hatreds" generated by the Vietnam war.

"I think this conviction is going to give them all the ammunition they need," said Jacqui Chagnon of Clergy and Laity Concerned, an anti-war church group based in Washington that had worked closely with Mr. Truong. "McCarthy era, here we come."

Proof Expected Of Oswald Role In Assassination

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., May 22 (UPI) — The head of the House Subcommittee on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy said that his panel should be able to prove this fall whether Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone or as part of a conspiracy in Kennedy's death.

"I think that from the physical, scientific and forensic evidence we will be able to demonstrate conclusively whether or not Oswald was the lone shooter at Dealey Plaza," Rep. Richardson Preyer, D-N.C., said in an interview yesterday in the Winston-Salem Journal.

"Of course, from the scientific evidence, you can't answer the question of whether he did have help in a conspiracy," Rep. Preyer added. "But I think we'll be able to answer that too — until all of the evidence is in. It's impossible to say. But I know we're going to answer a lot of questions and a lot of various theories."

Rep. Preyer said that he plans to make the committee's findings public, probably in September, with about 20 days of open hearings.

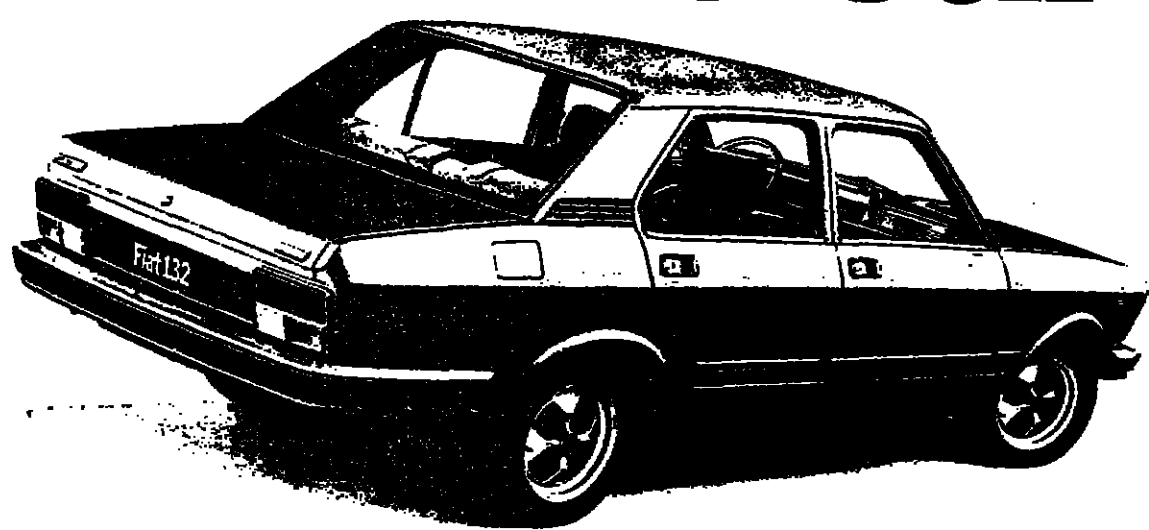
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Iran Economic Pressure s Trained on Pakistan

By Jonathan C. Randall

TEHRAN, May 22 (WP) — Iran, alarmed by the pro-Communist economic pressure on Pakistan in the Soviet-backed puppet state of Baluchistan, is expected to claim the many Baluchis living inside Iran as its own citizens.

also be a direct challenge to Iranian territorial integrity, the sources said, since a Soviet-backed puppet state of Baluchistan could be expected to claim the many Baluchis living inside Iran as its own citizens.

Control of Resources

In current Iranian thinking, the Soviet Union then would be able to control oil resources and shipping routes in the Gulf, the Arabian peninsula, the Indian Ocean and the Horn of Africa.

As the shah never tires of reiterating, 90 percent of Japanese oil imports, 80 percent of West European imports and 35 percent of U.S. imports pass through the Strait of Hormuz, controlling the mouth of the Gulf.

Once the Soviet Union achieved that degree of control, the Iranian thesis goes, then the anti-Communist Western alliance would collapse without a shot being fired.

Although the government sources said that Iran felt the United States, other Western powers and Iran should act together to "stop by any means" Soviet plans to destabilize Pakistan, the shah is thought to be under no illusions about U.S. willingness to get involved in overseas military operations.



TAILOR-MADE BOTTLES — Twenty-six polyester bottles are all it takes to make the suit in the background. A spokesman for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., producer of the convertible bottles, said in New York that the bottles can also be converted into hundreds of other products.

Bedouins Charge Israelis Level Homes at Gunpoint

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, May 22 — Representatives of three Bedouin clans in Israel say that police and soldiers held them at gunpoint while bulldozers destroyed their homes and tents, leaving 30 families homeless.

The government said that the incident last Wednesday resulted from government enforcement of legal land expropriation in the Negev Desert.

The charges were made here at a press conference yesterday. A Bedouin press conference is almost unheard of in Israel and it attracted many Israeli and foreign journalists. A committee of civil rights activists, members of leftist Israeli parties and admirers of the Bedouin minority helped set up the press conference, which was held at the government press office in Jerusalem.

A dozen Bedouin men in white headscarves and skirt-like kilts watched from the side of the road as three bulldozers destroyed their homes and tents, leaving 30 families homeless.

"Surrounded Us"

"At 9:30 a.m. [there] appeared nine cars, two trucks, a tractor and 30 armed soldiers and policemen," said the translation of an account of the event at the Abu Ghinai clan's camp south of Dimona. "They surrounded us, took our tents and threw everything on the trucks with the help of the tractor. They thrust the lifting arm of the tractor inside the tent and raised up everything: our wheat, flour, sugar, tea, gold and jewelry — they took everything, including the money that was among the clothes in the tent."

"They threw us and the women and children out forcibly. Armed soldiers threatened us with weapons. I asked the police sergeant not to aim at the children, and he answered me, 'Shut up, you, who are you to be here? If you don't shut up I'll give you a bullet in the head.' So I shut up while all my children sat and cried."

The Bedouins asked that the Israeli authorities stop the destruction of homes until the matter can be investigated by the Knesset (parliament). Meir Pa'il, a member of the Knesset from Sheli, a coalition of left-of-center parties, demanded a Knesset debate on the matter.

Lightning Kills Boy

LA GRANDE, Ore., May 22 (UPI) — A teen-age boy was killed and his companion knocked unconscious by lightning yesterday afternoon.

California School To Give Four Degrees in Sexuality

By David Johnston

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 — A San Francisco institution has been given state approval to confer four degrees in human sexuality.

The Institute for the Advanced Study of Human Sexuality, which says it is the world's first and only graduate school of sexuality, has about 60 students, most of them mid-career professionals such as physicians, nurses and social workers. It will now be able to place its graduates in traditional colleges and universities as professors of sexuality.

"Until now sex has never been seen as a legitimate area of study," said the institute's founder and president, the Rev. Ted McVenna, a Methodist minister, "unless it was about what's wrong with people, why it is sinful, why you shouldn't do this or that."

California's Office of Private Post-Secondary Education gave the institute approval to grant four degrees: master of human sexuality, doctor of arts in human sexuality, doctor of human sexuality and doctor of philosophy in human sexuality.

Teaching Jobs

Mr. McVenna and a department spokesman said this means graduates will be able to get teaching jobs at traditional schools, that state agencies will accept the degrees as valid in hiring professionals and that state boards will accept the degrees in licensing individuals in various professional fields.

The institute was founded two years ago, after eight years of less formal work by Mr. McVenna and some of his associates under the aegis of the National Sex Forum.

State Grants Approval

Students pay \$1,200 per trimester and attend a minimum of four trimesters. Mr. McVenna said that 73,000 persons have taken courses taught by the institute.

Despite the nature of its subject

Ex-Aide Charges Cambodia Toll At 2.5 Million

NEW YORK, May 22 (UPI) — Former Cambodian Information Minister Chang Song says that as many as 2.5 million of the 7 million Cambodians have been massacred since the Communist takeover in a slaughter which he likened to the Nazi holocaust.

"The American people have been focusing on the slaughter of 6 million Jews by the Germans," said Mr. Song, chief spokesman in the deposed Cambodian government of Premier Lon Nol. "For three long years men, women and children have been taken away and are unheard from. Out of 7 million people in my country, as many as 2.5 million have been systematically slaughtered," he said.

"What is going on in my tiny country is much worse, because the regime of Pol Pot [current premier of Cambodia] is killing its own citizens," Mr. Song said at a news conference sponsored by the American Jewish Committee.

"There are no prisons in Cambodia; all mistakes are fatal. The lot of Cambodia is the same as hostages on a hijacked airliner. An Entebbe-style operation should be mounted to save the people of Cambodia."

area, the school has no written code of ethics, and none was required by the state.

"Our ethics are those held by all institutions of learning," Mr. McVenna said. "No, it is not to coerce anyone, to not misuse students or faculty, to not subject students or faculty to duress. And we do not suppress freedom of inquiry."

"We certainly have ethics here, but the ethics are implied," said Dr. Wardell Pomeroy, the school's dean and the primary coauthor of the late Alfred Kinsey's two classic studies on sexuality in America.

As an example of the institute's ethical standards, Mr. McVenna said, the institute "studies therapists who have sex with clients, but if anyone around here did that they would be fired."

'A Fact of Life'

In the case of sex with children, Mr. McVenna said, "it is one of the facts of life if you look at it scientifically. We explain to students the social and legal factors, that it is illegal and it's frowned upon. On the other hand, part of our responsibility is to deal with people who engage in the activity and to help them understand about the law."

The institute claims to have the world's largest collection of sexuality-related materials, including 1,000 films and videotapes and a library of more than 3,000 volumes.

The institute and a related organization, the Multi-Media Resource Center, sell and rent the films, which range from commercial products such as "Deep Throat" to a what is described as a "sensitive" movie of a 65-year-old man and his

muddled woman friend having sexual intercourse.

"We use that film to show people that sex is not just for young people," said Erwin Haeblerle, the school's director of historical research, who holds master's and doctoral degrees in literature.

Mr. Haeblerle is the author of a new \$25 illustrated book, "The Sex Atlas," which he said is a summation of present human knowledge on sexuality.

Los Angeles Times

1 Dead, 57 Hurt In Roof Collapse In Texas Church

GARLAND, Texas, May 22 (AP) — A church roof collapsed under tons of water from an overnight rainstorm yesterday as worshippers were in the midst of prayer. A 9-year-old girl was killed and 57 persons were injured, the city manager's office said.

Twelve of the injured were hospitalized last night, five in critical condition, officials said.

Mike Cain, 18, said that the worshippers at the Church of Christ in Garland, a Dallas suburb, were in the middle of a prayer when they heard an explosion. "We heard just an explosion, wood cracking and the water just kept coming. Water must have poured down hard for at least nine seconds. It was like being under a waterfall."

About 200 persons were in the church, officers said.

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The Perils of Little Wars

When Belgian and French refugees from Shaba arrived in Brussels, the scene was traumatic. Joy for the living, weeping for the dead, bitter regret for ravaged homes, hatred for those who wrought the destruction. It was grim. Yet there must have been some at the airport who remembered other scenes 38 years ago, when the roads of Belgium and France were black with people fleeing the German advance, when towns, nay cities, were flattened by bombs and the dead lay in almost every field and street. This war in Zaire was a little war — it was ended in hours by a handful of paratroopers.

H.G. Wells once wrote a book called "Little Wars." It dealt with a game played with lead soldiers that Wells hopefully described as "a homeopathic remedy for the imaginative strategist." He suggested that "this prancing monarch, that silly scaremonger, and these excitable patriots, and those adventurers, and all the practitioners of *Weltpolitik*" be confined to a "vast Temple of War" with all the military playthings he wrote about. "To lead their own lives there away from us." But, of course, this did not happen, and shortly after "Little Wars" appeared, the Great War crashed on Europe and the world.

Wells, after the Four Horsemen had trampled the globe and left behind them old grudges and new ambitions, wrote another book: "The Shape of Things to Come." It was not concerned with toys but with the terrible wastage of humane society that he predicted would follow the second world war he foresaw. He was not far off the mark: The world recovered more speedily than he had

feared from the major conflict, but behind that struggle came a flood of little wars — diverting the "imaginative strategists" — but which for others pose the threat of a cataclysmic global nuclear explosion. And, of course, there is the direct effect of the wars.

It cannot be denied that a major peril of the little wars is that they bring major powers into confrontation: In Zaire, French and Belgian paratroopers, backed by U.S. planes, battled invaders trained by Cubans and armed by the Soviet Union. Most of the little wars, in varying degrees and with assorted participants, present this problem, which is very grave.

But then there are the little wars themselves. Multiply that scene in the Brussels airport, and in Kolwezi when the paratroopers arrived, by all the desperate hours that so many have lived through or died in since World War II officially ended. Take the streets of Budapest when the Russian tanks came in, add them to the jungly borders between Cambodia and Vietnam or the oases of Chad. View the uprooting that followed the partition of India and add the other uprootings that have followed, in Bangladesh, for example. Bring in the results of the revolt in Indonesia, "la violencia" in Colombia, ravaged Lebanon and the battlefields of the Holy Land, the dead of Korea and Indochina. And do not forget the byplay of terror, whether at Orly or in Argentina or in Italy.

The little wars today threaten another world holocaust. But in their cumulative selves they total great woe for humanity. Can this be the "Shape of Things to Come"?

Jet Trails

Arming the Arabs is no trivial matter. It is, or should be, an act of high policy. But for a time in recent days it has been an occasion for the most inflammatory politics. People on both sides are still reviling each other. They should understand that the base motives they claim to see at work in this debate can in fact be recklessly awakened.

Argue long enough that some senators voted to sell jets to Saudi Arabia only to break the back of the pro-Israel lobby and they will think they did, or wish they had. Repeat often enough that Jews cannot be trusted to see U.S. Middle East interests patriotically and some of them may indeed be driven into a dangerous political frenzy. Force an official to keep denying that he is an anti-Semite and he will soon hear whispered counsel that he might be forgiven if he were. For the sake of all, let us quit the loose talk and cut out the malignant thought.

All that should really matter is that the Senate last week endorsed the inclination of the last three U.S. presidents to draw Saudi Arabia, for one reason, and Egypt, for another, into slightly greater dependency on the United States. Precisely because Israel's survival and military superiority in the Middle East are unaltered U.S. interests, the bid for more intimacy with some Arabs could not finally be credible without the assent of Congress.

If achieved, however, that intimacy can in no way increase U.S. dependence on Saudi oil and wealth; they are all too great as it is. On the contrary, a closer relationship is worth seeking to help restore some balance to the connection. President Carter is betting that the safety of both the United States and Israel will be served if U.S. reliance on Saudi Arabia is matched to some extent by a Saudi

reliance on us. It may not work out that way, but then Israel's position, along with that of the United States, would be even worse.

As for Egypt, its new U.S. planes will be no match for the Israelis. But by joining the Saudis to support Egypt's economy and armed forces, the United States is betting that it can keep the Russians permanently out. And it is betting that the already evident logic of a historic settlement between Egypt and Israel will be gradually reinforced by U.S. influence over both. This calculation, too, may prove wrong; but again, the alternatives are worse.

And what if all this fails? Then Israel's front line of security will run, as it always has, not through some frail West Bank settlement or even a well-stocked Saudi air base but through the conscience of the U.S. presidency and Congress. Their rescue of Israel in time of danger depends not only on the political strength of Israel's supporters in the United States, but also on U.S. moral obligation and historical commitments. And these, paradoxically, will gain a new life from the diplomacy toward the Arabs that the Senate ratified last week.

For nothing could have more quickly eroded the U.S. sense of obligation to Israel than the conclusion that Israel blocked the pursuit of U.S. interests in the Arab world. The diplomacy now made possible seeks in fact to harmonize the commitments to Israel with the defense of vital connections to Saudi Arabia. The true peril to Israel — and the true nightmare of its friends in the United States — would be the failure of that effort: the discovery that harmony is unattainable. We have just had a bad dream in our politics, but not that nightmare.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Aftermath of Zaire

There will be firm support by civilized people for the intervention [in Zaire] by French and Belgian troops — whatever differences there may be between Paris and Brussels — to rescue the innocent where possible. In a larger sense, this grim episode is part of the contemporary struggle for Africa. The rebels are Communist-backed, and there is little doubt that the capture of copper-rich Shaba, and the general disintegration of Zaire, is part of overall Soviet strategy.

— From the Daily Express (London).

If the West does not stand and defend its interests against bloody Soviet mischief-making in a region such as the Congo, then we might as well concede dominant Russian influence over this vast continent. Paris has long understood this. Washington and London are only now showing belated signs of realizing it.

— From the Daily Mail (London).

Responsibility for the massacres in Zaire lies overwhelmingly and primarily with those who instigated the invasion and who trained, armed, organized and directed the tribesmen

who carried it out. The invasion came from Angola, which is controlled by some 20,000 Cuban troops under Russian license. It could not have been prepared and launched other than under the full authority at every stage of the Cubans in concert with their Russian supervisors.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Kolwezi will have repercussions on the political balance in southern Africa — indeed it can be seen in the perspective of terrorist strategy everywhere. Initially it will strengthen the demands of whites in Rhodesia and Namibia for safeguards of every kind. But it is also a matter of profound concern for many African governments, not only Zambia and Zaire, who wish to employ white personnel. At the very least it will put up the cost of employing them — for example contracts will have to contain more insurance. The rescue operations (and standby) are themselves costly, and that cost, even if it falls first on Western taxpayers, will eventually be passed on to African goods and consumers. The bill for Kolwezi — financial, economic and political — has not come in but it will be stiff. This should suit the enemies of the West admirably.

— From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago May 23, 1903

LONDON—Robert McCormick, the U.S. ambassador in St. Petersburg, who is now in London, is convinced that Russia intends to carry out her undertakings concerning withdrawing her troops from Manchuria. He does not think that Russia's policy threatens the situation in the Far East. On the contrary, Mr. McCormick said that there is nothing in the policy to alarm the United States or any other country.

Fifty Years Ago May 23, 1928

PARIS—Moscow, metaphorically kowtowing to King Amanullah of Afghanistan, has illustrated anew the essential hypocrisy of the Bolshevik character. But the Afghan monarch seems not to have been at all flattered or allured by the flatteries of the Soviet leaders. Afghanistan is a buffer state in relation to Asiatic Russia and British India. It is to be hoped that King Amanullah had this always in mind.



"So Much for Human Rights —
Now, What Else Was There?"

Narita's Point of No Return

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO — The government's selection of Narita as the site for Tokyo's new international airport and the violence and tenacity of the continuing opposition to it raised the question: How could such a situation have been allowed to occur?

What led to the government's embarrassing predicament of having to call in 13,000 police to maintain order at the airport's opening? Of having to install double fencing, electronic locks and other security equipment for passenger safety?

By its vulnerability to sabotage, the new \$3 billion airport created a made-to-order situation for Japan's leftist radicals who have handed the ruling conservatives their most serious loss of face since the 1960 riots that forced President Eisenhower to cancel a scheduled visit to Tokyo. Five persons have been killed and thousands injured in violent demonstrations which, combined with the reluctance of many farmers to sell their land, forced 13 postponements of the airport's inauguration since it was completed in 1971.

No Consensus

Critics describe Narita as the conservatives' biggest blunder since World War II. Selection of the Narita site was basically a political decision made in 1966 when the late Eisaku Sato was premier. Narita's farmers generally remained ignorant of the decision until they woke up one morning to read about it in their newspapers.

In retrospect, one of the most surprising things about the decision is the un-Japanese way in which it was made. In Japan's consensus society, any undertaking affecting the interests of a community is customarily preceded by extensive discussions with community members. Although the discussions may not result in total acceptance, they are nevertheless an important prerequisite in setting the stage for negotiations leading to an ultimate agreement.

In Narita's case, preliminary discussions with affected farmers were not held. It was the same with the decision to build a "bullet train" connecting Narita with Tokyo to help resolve the problem of Narita's inaccessibility. Unconfronted residents along the route of the proposed line raised such strong objections that the government has been able to purchase only about one-hundredth of the land needed, and the project has been shelved indefinitely.

Hard to Reach

Consequently, Narita remains one of the hardest to reach of the world's major air terminals. Situated 66 kilometers northeast of Tokyo, it is served by two train lines, one government-run, one private. Using these lines, it takes a passenger more than two hours to reach his hotel, assuming he makes smooth connections by bus from the air terminal to Narita station, and again by bus or car from the Tokyo end of the line at Utsunomiya. Congested roads make the journey by car still longer — more than three hours during rush periods.

Travel agents have been kept busy figuring out alternate routes to enable passengers to bypass Narita when possible. International flights, though limited in number, also stop at Osaka and Fukuoka, where passengers can transfer to a domestic flight for Haneda, Tokyo's old international airport only 30 minutes by car from the city's center. (In turning Haneda into a domestic terminal, an excep-

tion was allowed for Taiwan's China Airlines because of Peking's refusal to use the same facilities. This has given Taiwan's flag carrier a big advantage over its competitors.) Haneda will also continue to be used for planes carrying visiting state guests and other VIP charters.

Not only did the government fail to perform *nemawashi*, a Japanese expression meaning to prepare the roots of a tree for transplanting but also used to refer to the process of preliminary persuasion — softening up — so important in any undertaking in Japan; it also failed to sufficiently recognize that the democratic process and majority rule are things that the Japanese have difficulty subscribing to where self-interest is involved.

From the 1930s to 1945, individual interest was subjugated to the welfare of the community as the well-known concept was easy to instill in a people traditionally accustomed to subordinating self to the group in the structure of feudal society. The postwar introduction of democracy caused the pendulum to swing to the opposite extreme. As if to emphasize their rejection of the past, the Japanese put the inviolability of individual rights on the highest pedestal, and this thinking still holds sway.

This aspect of the problem was summed up recently by Kinko

Sato, a public prosecutor, in an article in the newspaper Sankai Shimbun. Noting that public opposition still prevents the construction of adequate transportation facilities between Narita and the capital, the construction of an alternate runway for crosswinds, as well as the laying of a much-needed pipeline to bring in jet fuel efficiently from tankers in Tokyo Bay, she says:

"We cannot have these facilities... not because Japan is poor or the level of technology is low. Nor is it because Japan lacks the ability to manage and maintain them."

"The principal reason is that we have become unwilling to allow our [private] interests to be eroded even in the slightest degree."

Most of Narita's farmers sold out profitably to the government long ago. The holdouts might also have succumbed had not the socialists, then the radicals, moved in to exploit the situation. From the outset, it was clear that the government had played into the hands of the left. The government had bungled. But by then it had already passed the point of no return. Herein lies Narita's greatest tragedy.

The government, in its concern for keeping face at home and abroad, has rammed through a project that almost everybody wishes had never been started — at least not at Narita.

From Hawk to Dove in Israel

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM — An intellectual hawk changes his mind because he sees a chance for real peace — and then finds the country still gripped by his earlier fears. That is the fate of one of Israel's most interesting figures, Gen. Yehoshafat Harkabi. His story has a larger meaning: an extremely depressing one.

Harkabi was chief of Israeli military intelligence from 1955 to 1959. Since then he has been a professor at the Hebrew University, specializing in Arab affairs and international relations. Last year he served as intelligence adviser to prime ministers Rabin and Begin.

In a series of books on Arab attitudes and strategies, Harkabi in past years warned that the Arabs really wanted to do away with the state of Israel. He analyzed such things as anti-Jewish textbooks used by Arab governments. He disagreed with Western experts who said that violent Arab language was just a case of being carried away by words.

His warnings gave scholarly support to what were in any case deep Israeli fears that Arabs could not be trusted. Many people here believe that Harkabi played a significant role in stiffening public opinion against return of occupied territory after the 1967 war.

Given that background, it was a major surprise — an event — when a few weeks ago Harkabi signed a petition of the Peace Now movement. The secretary of the Cabinet replied, and both letters were published in full in the newspapers. Then, last week, he gave a lecture further explaining his sea change.

After 1967, Harkabi said, the Arabs had an intermediate objective: Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territory. They started thinking in incrementalist terms. Some still had the ultimate objective of

undoing the Jewish state. But for President Sadat and King Hussein, Harkabi thought, the intermediate became the final objective. In return for withdrawal they were ready to accept Israel.

Because Harkabi is respected as a student of Arab thinking, his new appraisal carries considerable intellectual weight. And his lecture had an urgent tone. He warned of terrible consequences if Sadat's initiative is allowed to fail.

"If the negotiations collapse," he said, "the conflict with the Arabs will become much graver. Sadat will go back to his Arab brothers and in effect say that he was mistaken. We can look ahead and see more war. And we can see that Israel's strength is borrowed: We depend on the United States."

Harkabi is a nonpolitical person who has avoided comments on this government or that. He evidently signed the petition drafted by the young reserve officers of the Peace Now movement because he felt so desperately that a chance for peace and security was being allowed to slip away.

There are of course many in Israel who feel the same way. In talking with them, one senses deep frustration and gloom at the absence of a political leadership with whom they can identify. People speak of a political "vacuum" — the word is the same in Hebrew, borrowed from English.

Begin, after producing a plan at Amman that was forthcoming in significant respects, has lapsed into immobility. He seems unable to make the gestures that would let talks with Egypt resume. His deputy, Yzer Weizman, who some consider more pragmatic, has been silent on peace issues for a long time. The government issues boilerplate statements about the Arabs being "inflexible and uncompromising." Various scenarios for new coalitions

John Dornberg From Munich:

Considering that the [Nazi] past ended officially 33 years ago, most West Germans prefer to think of it as ancient history. But... the past has an uncanny way of haunting the present.

MUNICH — One of the longest and most unpronounceable words in the German language must surely be *Vergangenheitsbewältigung*.

Almost as difficult to translate precisely as it is hard to utter, it means in essence "coming to terms with" — some prefer the usages "overcoming" or "digesting" — the past. And the past invariably at issue is the Nazi one.

Practical application of the term has meant war crimes trials, restitution payments to those persecuted, attempting to teach the young about the misdeeds and political follies of their elders, sweeping unpleasant memories under the carpet of history, and hiding, or finding, embarrassing facts in yellowing personnel records.

Haunting the Present

Considering that the past ended officially 33 years ago, most West Germans prefer to think of it as ancient history. But since not all who construed it, nor all who were its victims, are doddering geriatrics, the past has an uncanny way of haunting the present.

Today it will preoccupy a court in Stuttgart which is expected to announce a verdict in the case of Hans Filbinger, minister-president (governor) of the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, versus playwright and author Rolf Hochhuth.

At issue are Hochhuth's recently published allegations about the role Filbinger played as a German Navy court-martial officer in Norway during, and even shortly after, World War II.

He maintained that Filbinger was responsible for the execution of a 22-year-old sailor on an attempted desertion charge in January, 1945.

Even more embarrassing — since the sailor's death sentence was merely one of nearly 30,000 passed by Wehrmacht judiciary officers during the war — is Hochhuth's disclosure that on May 29, 1945, three weeks after VE-Day, Filbinger sentenced a 24-year-old soldier to six months' imprisonment for leaving the swastika insignia off his uniform and insulting superior officers as "Nazis."

At the time, Filbinger, the officers, and the soldier — Kurt Petzold — were interned in a British prisoner-of-war camp near Oslo. The officers, including Filbinger, were under instructions by their British captors to administer and maintain military discipline.

Facts Unchanged

Filbinger, who has built his public career in part by repeatedly alluding to his anti-Nazi sentiments during the Third Reich, does not challenge the facts of either case. That would be hard to do since not only is Petzold around to tell what happened in the POW camp (and did so on network television last

week), but the records of the execution were published across three full pages of the liberal weekly *Die Zeit* the other day.

However, he does interpret the facts in the Petzold case differently, and insists that while legal circumstances left him no choice but to demand the sailor's execution, he did manage to spare the lives of a number of other people by getting capital desertion and other charges quashed in pretrial proceedings.

Filbinger is asking the Stuttgart court to enjoin Hochhuth from asserting that he dispensed "Nazi justice" in the POW camp after the war and from saying that he is "a free man today only because of the silence of others who knew him [during the war]."

Hochhuth has meanwhile retraced the latter statement, saying acidly that "my phrasing was absurd in view of the fact that no jurist in West Germany has ever spent even an hour behind bars for having executed Germans on Hitler's behalf."

How the court will resolve the dispute remains to be seen, but in the meantime it has escalated into a major political matter in West Germany, dominating television news programs, headlines, and the editorial pages.

It seems that it is not so much the magnitude of the past that counts around here but whose present is being haunted by it, and by whom.

'Ghost' Specialist

Hochhuth has become somewhat of a specialist in raking up ghosts. And not only German ones. He first became known by taking a swipe at Pope Pius XII's reputation in a play "The Deputy," then by tarnishing Winston Churchill's image in "The Soldiers."

Given that eminent track record, does it mean Hochhuth has run out of high-class targets if he now zeroes in on merely a West German state official?

Not if one recalls that, at least until a couple of weeks ago before all this started, Filbinger was being seriously touted as the Christian Democratic nominee to replace Walter Scheel next year as West Germany's president and head of state.

Moreover, this is the same Hans Filbinger who has established a reputation as West Germany's law-and-order politician incarnate.

It is in his state of Baden-Wuerttemberg where implementation of the so-called "radicals decree" and the political witchhunt that goes by the name of *Berufssverbot* have reached both unmatched intensity and ludicrousness.

Filbinger is also the man who consistently calls for more police and more draconian ad hoc laws to meet the threat of terrorism, although as certain events in Baden-Wuerttemberg's Stuttgart-Stammheim prison have shown, his police are hardly prizewinners at enforcing the laws that already exist.

There is, according to *Die Zeit*, a "direct line between the Filbinger of 1945 and the Filbinger of today. Though not a Nazi then, he remains an authoritarian democrat. Whereas he used to demand discipline and order, he now calls for law and order."

The paper suggested that he should either resign or at least go to the executed sailor's mother "and ask personal forgiveness the way Willy Brandt asked forgiveness for the whole German people by sinking to his knees at Warsaw."

In Perspective

Whether Filbinger does either only time will tell.

But his case must not be seen in isolation. He is neither the first prominent West German politician whose past came back to haunt him, nor — as long as any of his generation remains at the throes of power — will he be the last.

Their dilemma, as Filbinger himself said in a television interview the other day, is that in a moral sense "we are all guilty for everything."

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Waverley Root

A Snobbish Article Of Culinary Faith

"GAME" wrote Brillat-Savarin, "is the delight of our palates. It is a healthy food, warm, savoury, of pronounced taste and easy to digest."

Healthy? Easy to digest? Yet we often warned that game is a heavy food, too rich to be assimilated except by the most hardened of stomachs. Nevertheless, Brillat-Savarin was right. Game is a protein-rich provider of proteins (28 percent for partridge against 20 percent for chicken, 25 percent for duck against 15 percent for domesticated rabbits); it is almost devoid of fat, which wild animals work off because of their intense physical activity (some game birds have to be fed because their own fat does not suffice for their cooking); and it offers various vitamins and minerals: potassium, phosphorus and iron.

Game as nature has provided it is a healthy food; but for several centuries men have eaten it partly because it has become a snobbish article of faith that game should be eaten "high" or "gamy."

This delusion started in the days when game was the dominant meat because no means were known to that the game was fresh from spoiling. When a hunt brought in more meat than could be consumed in one sitting, the rest was eaten in the sorry state to which it inevitably succumbed. The theory has often been advanced that the rich sauces and other accompaniments of medieval times were devised to disguise the taste of the fact that the game had been too long in the refrigerator.

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There are many factors which influence the flavor of game for the better. "Game derives a great part of its value from the nature of the soil on which it is nourished," wrote Brillat-Savarin. "The taste of a red partridge from the Perigord is not the same as that of a red partridge from the Sologne." This is usually a question of the available feed. The first Europeans to reach America wrote home that American game seemed tastier than European game. No wonder: It benefited from the tasty unspoiled virgin fields and forests. In most places noted for the quality of their game, it seems evident that the reason lies in what the animals eat.

When an unexpected guest arrived at a medieval manor and there was nothing except chicken in the pantry, the underestimating fowl was beaten in a pulp to make it look like long-hung game and served smothered in a pungent sauce or flavored with strong spices so that its ignoble nature would become unrecognizable. Domestic ducks were sometimes even plucked and subjected to preliminary cooking while they were still alive, so that the bitter toxins secreted by animals killed in extreme exertion or agony would give a supposedly gamey taste to the meat.

The fashionable gaminess of hung game actually prevents the addict from savoring what the Dictionnaire de l'Academie des Gastronomes calls "the warm fragrance of any other kind of flesh." There is a recognizable taste of the wild, richly subtle, utterly different from the strong and often acrid flavor we call "gamy." You will notice it if you compare a wild quail with one raised artificially for the market. Even a pheasant, the game bird which adapts itself most readily to being raised by man, when it starts its life under the care of a breeder and is released in woods or fields shortly before the hunting season, is almost tasteless in comparison with a pheasant hatched and raised in the open.

You can sometimes perceive a faint echo of this taste of the wild in guinea fowl (not white ones) or turkeys (not European ones) if they have not been bred too far away from their wild beginnings. The ancient Romans and the modern French both tried to transfer this wild taste to domestic birds, the first by crossing wild pigeons with tame ones, the second by tethering ducks in the open at the season when the wild drakes pass overhead.

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QUEEN FEVER—That is what a protocol official called the public enthusiasm surrounding Queen Elizabeth's five-day visit to West Germany. Shown here with President Walter Scheel in Bonn, the queen and Prince Philip will visit Mainz, West Berlin, Kiel, Bremen and Bremerhaven. The queen last visited West Germany in 1965.

In Scotland, grouse prefer what are there called, inaccurately, wild cranberries. In Corsica, birds and animals feed on the pungent undergrowth of the *maquis*. On France's Central Plateau, game birds feed on wild thyme and juniper berries. The prized mountain quail, which in the last century could be bought for from \$2.50 to \$4 a dozen in the markets of San Francisco, fattened on fragrant upland plants.

What is the most delicious game in the world? Probably few would agree with the Corsicans that the blackbird is a choice morsel. Frenchmen would vote rather for the bunting, a tidbit of delicacy which has become in that country a symbol for luxurious eating. Norton Sound Eskimos prefer the Luk-lug-u-nuk, otherwise the black brant, a bird neglected farther south because of its small size, its wariness and its fondness for inaccessible habitats. Sardinians say their wild boar is tastier than any on the Continent, and given the nature of their ground cover, they are probably right.

The Springbok South Africans will tell you that the springbok gives the finest meat, while it appears that those who have eaten it (I, alas, have not) rate the Dall sheep of Alaska as America's finest game. "The meat tasted like baby lamb," Dale Brown wrote of it in "American Cooking: The Northwest," "but it had its own spiciness, imparted to the flesh per-

haps by the sweet mountain grass and lichens the animal had eaten."

As for myself, after hesitation in favor of young wild boar eaten in Alsace, I have decided that my fondest game memory is of grouse carried by plane from Scotland just after the opening of the season and served at a dinner in his Paris apartment by the friend who had brought them over. The taste, like every unique taste, was indescribable, or at least beyond my powers of description.

I can only say that it was subtle, delicate, rich and tender, but you will still have no idea what it tasted like. It benefited also by perfect cooking, which is particularly important for game. At the proper moment in the meal, one of the guests suddenly disappeared into the kitchen to converse with the birds, with excellent success. It happened that he was not just any guest: The man who cooked the grouse was Georges Garin, whom I considered the best chef in Paris before he disappeared to open, near Toulon, a restaurant called Le Lin-gonetto, at Solles-Toucas. Parenthetically, another admirer of Garin's cooking was the man whom I consider has today replaced him as the best chef in Paris—Claude Peyrot of Le Vivarois. On this occasion, certainly, Garin proved his mettle. He produced a dish to dream about, and, indeed, Brillat-Savarin wrote that game makes you dream, but he meant it literally.

Waverley Root

Introducing Proletarian Chic

Saturday Night Fever Reaches Paris Discotheque

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS (IHT)—Saturday night fever—the disco rage—has come to Paris.

About a month after the American film starring John Travolta came to France, Parisians of all social classes and professions are flocking four nights a week to a former movie house called Le Palace, which has been transformed into a multi-level discotheque covering 4,000 square feet.

Recently, Paloma Picasso, daughter of the late artist, celebrated her marriage there. Loulou Klawnski, an aide to designer Yves Saint Laurent, threw a party there during the ready-to-wear collections.

But underdressed Parisians in jeans and coveralls are going, too, by the thousands, to the Palace, which is in a working-class neighborhood of Paris.

Discotheques are not new to the French. France invented the discotheque in the 1960s and exported it to the United States. But until recently, discotheques here were opulent nooks for the rich and the beautiful people.

The Palace had changed disco fashion in France, inaugurating a period of proletarian chic. "We're living in a democracy," Fabrice Aemer, 43, the proprietor of the Palace, said last week. "I'm against snobism and the classic system of social selection."

Mr. Aemer, born in Lille, came to Paris at age 18 and became a makeup man at a beauty salon. In 1968, he opened the Club 7 which subsequently became the most "in" Paris discotheque. It was primarily for homosexuals but a bouncer at the door admitted selected heterosexual couples.

The Palace couldn't be more different. Almost anyone is admitted. Inside in the cavernous space ranging over the four levels of the orchestra (dance floor), mezzanine (bar), balcony and subterranean *boite*, Parisians of all types—from punks to high-society personalities—mingle.

Mr. Aemer, tall and blond, said that he had been looking for a large space in which to open a new discotheque. Last October, he found the Palace, a music hall built in 1920s art-deco style where Maurice Chevalier and Mistinguett, France's Jean Harlow, once sang.

After World War II, the Palace began a long and steady decline, becoming first a cinema and then an avant-garde theater. When Mr. Aemer found it in October, the Palace was about to fold. With almost \$2 million in borrowed funds, Mr. Aemer transformed the Palace into a discotheque, preserving the outlines of a theater, including a roco-

co balcony and velvet-covered seats.

"We have preserved the structure of the theater," Mr. Aemer declared proudly last week as the tom-toms of the rock music blared in his ears. "The sacred character of the stage is separate from the audience."

After the Palace opened in March, the fashion crowd, including designers Yves Saint Laurent and Karl Lagerfeld of Chloé, began to frequent it. The idea quickly spread to the rest of sophisticated Paris.

On the ground level, where the orchestra used to be, mobs of Parisians gyrate on a wooden dance floor. On a front screen, laser-light formations are flashed along with colored beams. A neon atom—similar to the symbol of the Brussels

world fair in the 1950s—is lowered from the ceiling into mid air, adding more psychedelic light.

Long Bar

On the mezzanine level, Mr. Aemer has retained the long bar and comfortable chairs. Upstairs, in the balcony with its velvet seats, people peer down at the dancers. On any night, the Palace is filled with about 2,000 Parisians who roam from level to level. "You can be a voyeur here without being embarrassed and you can also participate," said Jean Michel Carol, one of 20 barmen outfitted in red futuristic coveralls and gold shoulder pads, designed especially by Thierry Mugler, a trendy ready-to-wear couturier.

A 50-franc entrance fee gives anyone access to all floors as well

as a drink. The high-society crowd and the beautiful people apparently prefer the balcony where they can watch the punks and the behoppers below.

"There's not enough air here," said 23-year-old Hanne d'Harcourt, a well-dressed student in the art school of the Louvre. "But apart from that, it's fantastic."

"There's a great mixture of people here from punks to well-bred people," said Frederic Hennessey, her friend. "This is a first for Paris."

While Mr. Aemer denies he borrowed anything from the United States, the Palace has been compared to the fashionable Studio 54 in New York City. "Studio 54 is better," said 28-year-old Rose Laurence, just back from the United States. "But for Paris, this isn't bad."

On the Arts Agenda

A concert in memory of the Russian-American composer Alexander Tchecherepin, who died last year, will be given May 23 at the Conservatoire Serge Rachmaninoff in Paris (26 Avenue de New York) by the Societe Musicale Russe a l'Etranger. Performers include Nell and Ivar Gotkowsky, violin and piano duo; Dmitry Markevitch, cellist; Gregor Grichine, voice, and Denise Ferrand-Toulet, Machiko Fujisaki and Peter Kenealy, pianists.

Concert arias and excerpts from rare operas by Mozart—among them "La Finta Giardiniera," "La Betulia Liberata," "Mitridate, Re di Ponto," "Lucio Silla" and "Ascanio in Alba"—make up a program that will be performed May 25 at the Salle Gaveau in Paris by Anne-Marie Rodde, soprano; Henri Ledroit, countertenor; Bruce Brewer, tenor; and Henri Bougeolle, bass, and the Audonius Orchestra, conducted by Marcel Bousiac. On the same evening at the Church of Saint-Eustache, Leopold Hager will conduct the Colonne Orchestra and vocal soloists in an all-Mozart program of the *Commin Mass* (K. 427), the "Ave Verum" and the motet "Venti Fulgura Procellae."

"Oedipe-Jocaste," a new opera by Andre Boucourechliev, will be given its first performance in concert form, May 27 at 8 p.m. at the Maison de Radio France in Paris with Yves Prin conducting and Sigune von Osten and Claude Meloni in principal vocal parts. The performance is part of an all-day "Perspectives of the 20th Century" program devoted to the composer. At 2:30 p.m. the Parrenin Quartet per-

forms works by Beethoven, Webern and Boucourechliev, and at 4 p.m. Claude Helffer, George Pludermacher, Jean-Pierre Drouot and Gaston Sylvestre take part in an uninterrupted performance of the composer's "Archipel I."

The Stuttgart Ballet will be at the London Coliseum from May 29 to June 10 with a repertoire of nine ballets, seven of them being given their London premieres. They include a new ballet by Kenneth MacMillan, "My Brother and My Sister," to music by Schoenberg and Webern, recently given its first performance in Stuttgart, and choreographies by John Cranko, William Forsythe, John Neumeier, Rosemary Helliwell and Patrice Montagnon. The Stuttgart company will be followed at the Coliseum by the London Festival Ballet from June 13 to 24, with a repertoire of eight works ranging from "Giselle" to Glen Tetley's "Greening" and Ronald Hynd's "La Chatte."

Two new ballets using music by Schubert will be given their first performances May 31 by the Vienna State Opera ballet at the Theater an der Wien. "Rosamunde," using the Schubert score and music by Kurt Schwertsch, is choreographed by Joachim Gerster and designed by Dieter Schwab. "First Grand Trio" has choreography by Hans van Manen and is designed by Jean-Paul Vroom. Other performances are scheduled for June 1, 3 and 4. In the program of the Vienna Festival, which is devoted largely to Schubert this year.

The Yale Symphony Orchestra under Robert Kaplan, its music director, gives a concert June 1 at the Royal College of Music in London at which Kingman Brewster, the former president of Yale and new U.S. ambassador to Britain, will be the narrator for Copland's "Lincoln Portrait."

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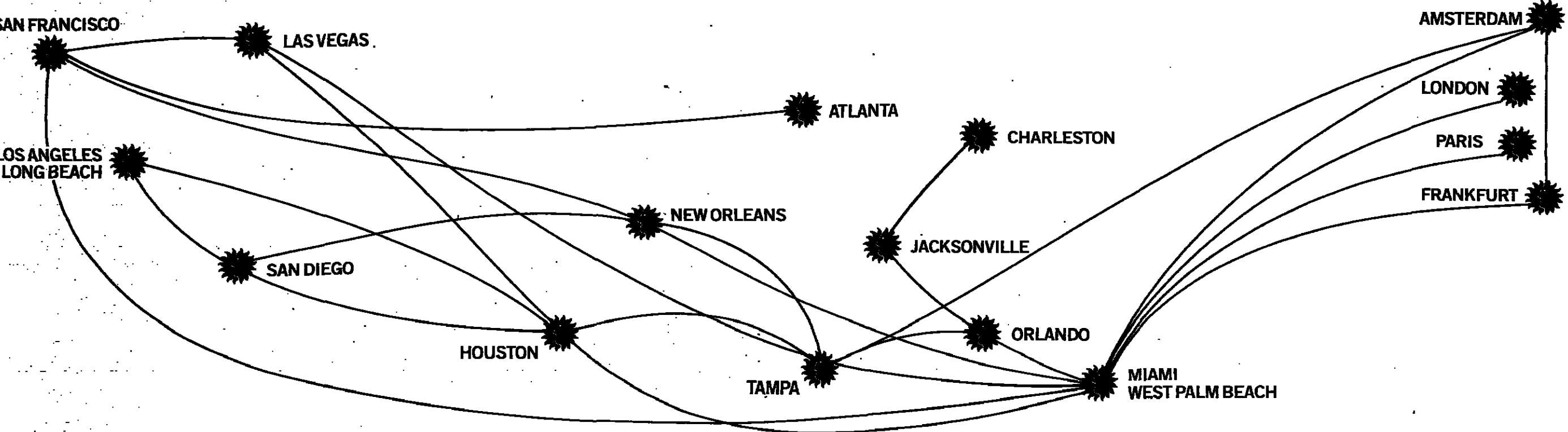
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BUSINESS

FINANCE

Bonn Wary on Growth Target

BRUSSELS, May 22 (AP-DJ)—West Germany told its Common Market partners today that the Bonn government may not reach the targeted 3.5 percent growth for 1978 gross national product.

Otto Schlecht, state secretary in the Bonn Economics Ministry, told a meeting of finance and economics ministers that "we cannot exclude that the targeted growth won't be reached this year." Bonn officials so far have insisted that a 3.5 per-

EEC Aides Mull Currency Zone

cent growth could be attained in 1978.

Speaking with reporters, Mr. Schlecht said the dollar's sharp decline during the first months and domestic industrial strikes contributed to "stagnation or only very small" growth in the first 1978

quarter, according to preliminary data. He noted that the dollar had stabilized in recent weeks and that the labor situation had normalized. He said Bonn now expects better growth for the remainder of the year but doubts that lost ground could be fully recovered this year.

Once it becomes clear that the targeted 1978 economic growth cannot be reached, Mr. Schlecht said, West German authorities will have to consider stimulative measures. But, he added, before such measures were contemplated, the government needed a clearer picture of the situation.

[Bonn may decide next month to introduce measures to boost sluggish economic growth, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said in a radio interview. Reuters reports from Bonn. Ministers might think it necessary to give new economic impetus through the 1979 budget and "a decision might be taken then," he said.]

At the meeting, the ministers agreed to decide at their next meeting June 19 what economic and monetary measures they should recommend to government chiefs for adoption at the EEC's summit in early July.

Such recommendations will deal with creating a European currency zone for greater exchange-rate stability as well as a concerted strategy to achieve more economic growth, EEC officials reported.

Following the one-day meeting, high-placed sources indicated that a somewhat modified snake, as the present monetary arrangement linking West German, Benelux, Danish and Norwegian currencies is called, will likely emerge as the ministers' final recommendation for the July 6-7 meeting of heads of state. EEC chiefs at their Copenhagen summit April 6-7 spoke of the need to create a more stable zone of exchange rates. In Europe especially, following erratic movements of their currencies against the dollar.

Following the meeting, Exchequer Denis Healey told reporters that the meeting heard a first report on the work of the monetary committee. The committee chairman, Jacques van Ypersele, of the Belgian Finance Ministry, explained the various possibilities along which the monetary experts have been working. His report did not recommend any scheme that should be adopted to achieve greater exchange rate stability.

Mr. Healey said the monetary committee's final report would be discussed when economic and finance ministers of the community meet again July 19 in Luxembourg.

But Mr. Schlecht warned that West Germany would agree to targeted growth figures only if the community agreed to parallel moves aimed at stabilizing the monetary situation.

"There cannot be any medium-term growth unless we protect it through stabilizing moves on the monetary front," he said, reflecting Bonn government thinking.

Volvo to Sell 40% Share To Norwegian Investors

STOCKHOLM, May 22 (AP)—Volvo, Sweden's largest private industrial concern whose main interest is the automobile, said today it was selling 40 percent of the company to Norwegian investors in a \$161-million deal.

Norway has guaranteed to buy any of those shares not sold.

Volvo will be restructured into a new company, Volvo Svenskt-Norsk AB. The transaction will become effective Jan. 1, 1979, if approved by the Norwegian Parliament and a Volvo general meeting.

Part of the deal calls for a new Volvo company in Norway, owned entirely by the Swedish company, to be given oil concessions in the Norwegian sector. Under the agreement, the Volvo Penta division will move its headquarters to Oslo from Gothenburg and the division will stop producing outboard motors for marine use.

The pact also involves all Volvo divisions except its aircraft-engine section and the new Volvo Petroleum Company. Volvo is committed to establishing business activities in Norway on a high level of technology.

Volvo, which had gross sales in 1977 of \$3.5 billion, had discussed a merger with Saab-Scania last year because the recession had cut into foreign sales and domestic labor costs had made their cars too expensive. But Volvo called off those talks, criticizing Saab for stalling.

In Oslo, Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli said reorganizing Volvo into a joint enterprise will be a positive factor in future development of Norway's industry. He said the new venture also opens up the way for Swedish participation in developing the Norwegian offshore oil and gas activities.

Mr. Nordli stressed that the agreement is seen as part of the development of industrial and energy cooperation between the two countries, itself a political goal in the Norwegian government's program.

Volvo's managing director, Pehr Gyllenhammar, said one of the projects would be utilizing Norwegian resources in the aluminum and plastic fields for building a new composite car for the 1980's.

He called a press conference to explain the surprise deal that stopped all trading in Volvo shares on the stock market here for the day. He stressed that the move toward a bi-national company was not forced by any crisis but that Volvo had to widen its capital base margins.

"We have been forced to follow a defensive strategy to hold our positions. The reinforcement of our capital resources by 750 million kroner (about \$165 million) through Norwegian part ownership would leave room for aggressive technical development on new projects," he said.

"We have been interested in Norway, our third largest export market, since early this decade," he added. "The North Sea oil is one of the most interesting business ventures in northern Europe. We do not know much about oil and will need Norwegian advice and support," he noted, commenting on the creation of a new Swedish Volvo oil company to get North Sea concessions.

He went on to assert that the agreement is subject to approval by the Norwegian Storting (parliament) and Volvo unions according to the power-sharing law.

He said the deal could be jeopardized by "ill will, malice, jealousy and negativity." He explained that the Swedish government had been kept informed but had not made — and was not in a position to make — any demands on Volvo.

The agreement with Norway "consolidates our long-term development plans," Mr. Gyllenhammar said. A final agreement is to be concluded by Oct. 15 and come into effect Jan. 1, 1979.

The share capital of the new company has not been decided. The board will consist of 6 Swedes and 4 Norwegians, he said.

Peru Again to Seek Relief From Foreign-Debt Load

LIMA, May 22 (AP-DJ)—Peru's military leaders have again said they will seek restructuring of its massive foreign debt.

In a televised speech over the weekend, President Francisco Bermudez asserted that Peru wants to restructure its debt so it will not have to pay more than 20 percent to 25 percent of its foreign-exchange income in debt service payments each year.

This year's interest and amortization payments on Peru's estimated \$4.4-billion debt will total about \$1.4 billion, or 55 percent of its expected export income of \$1.8 billion. By 1989, debt-service requirements could total 70 percent of its foreign-exchange earnings.

So far this year, Peru has paid about \$450 million of what is due. The formula outlined by President Morales indicates that the country wants to restructure its debt with foreign governments and banks so that it will not make any more payments in 1978. The newly appointed central bank president, Manuel Moraya, is scheduled to go to New York for discussions with leading bank creditors.

The Andean Report, a monthly newsletter published in Lima, estimated that as of last October, government-guaranteed debt to banks in the United States totaled \$724 million; Canada, \$173 million; Japan, \$136 million; West Germany, \$81.7 million; Britain, \$65 million; and Switzerland, \$61 million.

Of the U.S. banks, Citibank has the largest exposure of some \$100 million followed by Bank of America, \$70 million; and Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Chase Manhattan about \$60 million each.

Earlier this year, Western banks refused to extend Peru an additional \$260 million to help it with this year's balance-of-payments debt after the International Monetary Fund declared that the government had failed to follow the terms of a national austerity program agreed to last autumn.

A week ago, the government finally did take action on some of the austerity measures by removing its subsidies on basic foodstuffs to consumers and doubling the price of gasoline. These measures, local economists estimate, could cut this year's deficit in the national budget to 25 percent of total spending from 42 percent.

14 Nations Ask Relief Be Given In Turkish Debt

PARIS, May 22 (AP-DJ)—Representatives of 14 nations have agreed to recommend to their respective governments Turkey should be given "substantial relief" from its debt either owed to official bodies or guaranteed or assured by them, according to a communiqué issued today by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development following the 3-day meeting.

Official credits are estimated to be \$1.6 billion of Turkey's total short-term indebtedness of between \$5-to-6 billion, informed sources said. The remainder is owed to over 200 banks and institutions. The meeting, chaired by Michel Camdessus, of France, examined Turkey's request for relief from the burden of servicing its foreign debt in the light of the country's balance of payments outlook for the next few years, the communiqué said.

Creditor nations felt it was opportune "to grant financial facilities" to Turkey and welcomed the corrective policies undertaken by that country.

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| Profits | 30.07 | 27.39 | |
| Per share | 0.92 | 0.84 | |
| Commonwealth Edison | | | |
| 12 months Apr. 30 | 1978 | 1977 | |
| Revenue | 2,230 | 1,970 | |
| Profits | 203.43 | 203.97 | |
| Per share | 2.85 | 3.26 | |
| Hawker Siddeley | | | |
| 1st Qtr. | 1978 | 1977 | |
| Revenue | 91.80 | 86.20 | |
| Profits | 2.20 | 2.70 | |
| Per share | 0.24 | 0.30 | |

(Figures in Canadian Dollars)

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Market's Rally Buys Money Managers

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP-DJ)—The vigor still displayed by the surging rally continues to impress money managers and they are also trying to determine how much further it can go before it becomes winded.

"The stock market has caught many investors with excessive cash reserves and it's currently feeding on itself," says Tim Hanley, senior vice president and trust investment committee chairman at Republic National Bank of Dallas. He feels "confidence has improved with the strength in the dollar" and that "the upswing could carry another 5 percent to about the 900 area of the Dow Jones industrial average before a correction occurs."

Downside risks, he says, "now are less worrisome than they were several months ago." But he also believes "rising inflation expectations and rising interest rates will create an environment that could see the stock market test its 1978 low of 742 later this year."

Mr. Hanley expects "real" economic growth to slow after mid-year to about a 3.5-percent annual rate and to continue at that level through 1979 with the proposed tax cut next January. He is concerned that the rise in unit labor costs could reach an annual rate of 8 percent this year because of the acceleration in compensation per man-hour and the decline in the rate of productivity.

Rise in Inflation
He is projecting a rise in the per-share earnings of Standard & Poor's 400-stock index of 8 percent this year and 5 percent in 1979. He sees inflation continuing at a rate of 7 percent or more and short-term interest rates climbing another half-to-one percentage point this year with long-term rates going up to about a quarter point.

Dresdner Bank of Frankfurt became "more aggressive" in the U.S. market when the industrial average reached the upper 700's area and when the dollar began stabilizing, asserts Armin Grunow, head of the bank's investment research and advisory department. "Currently, we are not very aggressive but are recommending a slight increase in

U.S. stock positions," he says. The bank advises or manages portfolios with worldwide investments of \$25 billion, including \$500 million to \$1 billion in U.S. securities.

"We think the market will retreat again but not to the 1978 low of 742; any drop would be limited," he asserts. "But by year-end the market may be 5 percent to 10 percent above current levels."

Taking a view of inflation that is not as gloomy as some others, Mr. Grunow says that "the price climate should improve somewhat during the second half of 1978." He also expects interest rates to peak over the next few months. And in the wake of the dollar's stabilization, he believes investors in the United States and abroad have become "more rational and less emotional."

Purchases Slowed
In its U.S. holdings Dresdner Bank favors drugs, domestic oils, papers, nonferrous metals and banks.

"We did some buying during the past month but recently slowed our purchases," states William Gassett, vice president and economist at Eaton & Howard Inc., which guides more than \$600 million in mutual funds and counseling accounts.

"The no. 1 threat to balanced economic growth is still inflation," he says. He expects the gross national product's inflation index to peak at about a 7.5 percent annual rate during this year's second half. He sees the rate on 90-day treasury bills, currently 6.6 percent, rising to 7.25 percent later this year and triple corporate bond rates reaching 9 percent.

"We don't believe that we have crossed the threshold into a sustainable market," says John Groome, research director at Schroder Nease & Thomas. "But we do feel that the lows in the market have been seen."

The selling into the rally, he says, "has created additional cash reserves, which may, someday, be earmarked for equity investment as fears serving to restrain stock prices on the upside abate."

U.S. Inflation of 7% Forecast by Agency

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP-DJ)—The Council on Wage and Price Stability predicted that the U.S. inflation rate will approach 7 percent for the year and that "price and labor cost increases will moderate substantially during the remainder of the year."

In a report on inflationary developments during the first quarter 1978, the council, which monitors inflation for the White House, said that "the behavior of wages and prices in the first quarter of this year...did not mean that inflation is again on the rampage." It blamed some of the increases on the coal strike and winter weather's negative impact on productivity.

However, the report noted that in the first quarter "product prices in many sectors displayed disturbing signs of escalation" and that "several measures of employment costs registered rates of increase well above the pace of prior years."

For example, it said average hourly earnings and the hourly earnings index rose at rates well above those in 1976 and 1977 and that hourly compensation rose at a record annual rate of 13.2 percent.

The report said these increases compounded by a 3.3 percent productivity decline resulted in a 17-percent annual increase in unit labor costs.

The council said "the sharp rise in food prices has been the single most dramatic change in the inflation outlook" during the quarter and noted that the magnitude of the increase was sharply at odds with expectations of most forecasters. However, it noted that imported food items have been a source of price moderation.

The report said the current inflation is not being sustained by excess demand pressures as in the past but instead by "the continuing effort on the part of firms and workers to maintain their real incomes" by playing "catch up."

Stocks Gain In Moderate NYSE Trade
NEW YORK, May 22 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose in moderate trading today, ending what analysts called a minor downward correction to recent market gains.

One analyst noted that gambling and high-technology issues were strong and suspected more participation by professional traders and individuals than by institutions.

The Dow Jones industrial gained \$4.90 to 855.34 but volume slid to 28.7 million shares from 34.36 million Friday.

Advances led declines 934-to-536. Prices were also higher on the American Stock Exchange with the index up 0.19 to 145.85.

Banking stocks were under pressure, however, with active Citicorp off 1/4 to 25. Manufacturers Hanover down 1/4 to 38 1/4, Chase Manhattan off 1/4 to 32 1/4 and Chemical New York off 1/4 to 40 1/4.

Gaming issues continued strong with Caesars World, the most active issue, up 1/4 to 20 1/4. Playboy, up 1/4 to 15 1/4, Bally Manufacturing, up 1/4 to 32 1/4 and Resorts International 'A' up 1/4 to 37 1/4 on the Amex.

Market Closed
Canadian securities and commodities markets, banks, businesses and government offices were closed today for the Victoria Day holiday.

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